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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



Crown Prince Fahd met Tuesday with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi (left) and Somali President Siad Barre (right)

Somalia, Kenya seeking normal ties

TAIF, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Leaders of Somalia and Kenya have told Crown Prince Fahd they want to normalize relations between their two states and promote increased cooperation in their part of Africa. Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Tuesday.

The prince was commenting on the third day of the joint visit by President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Siad Barre of Somalia, whose two countries have been embroiled in a territorial dispute for almost two decades.

"Such a desire for peace and stability by the two leaders will lead to a special relationship between them cemented by friendship,

good neighborliness and mutual interests," Prince Saud said.

And later Tuesday night, reinforcing Prince Saud's comments, a senior Somali official said the talks with Prince Fahd had been "successful and satisfactory."

Since the two men arrived here Sunday, Crown Prince Fahd has held several meetings with them, both together and separately, and those contacts continued Tuesday.

In his statement on the talks drew to the end of their third day, Prince Saud said the day's discussions with Moi centered on Arab-African cooperation, Saudi-Kenyan relations and Arab, African and world problems.

Addressing reporters after Fahd and Moi met, Prince Saud said the two leaders see eye-to-eye on the Palestinian question, which was recently highlighted as a key issue for Africa by the summit of the Organization for African Unity.

He said the two leaders discussed liberation struggles, resistance to colonialism, and racism in Africa, and agreed on the importance of cooperation and joint action to confront those and other problems.

Saud said the two states expressed satisfaction at the development of their ties in recent years, and added that their presence in the same geographical region made it natural that there should be strong bonds between the two states.

The senior Somali official, Minister for Presidential Affairs Omar Artech, said the viewpoints expressed by his country and the Kingdom "were identical on matters discussed."

He said those matters included bilateral relations, the situation in the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East problem.

Artch did not comment directly on the situation involving his country and Kenya, but his comments on other issues were uniformly positive.

Prince Sultan
visits Vienna

RIYADH, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Minister of Defense and Civil Aviation Prince Sultan will fly from Geneva to Vienna, Austria, Wednesday on an official visit, the Defense Ministry announced here Tuesday.

He will be accompanied by a military delegation led by Saudi ground forces commander Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al Hamad.

Prince Sultan, who is scheduled to arrive during the afternoon, has been in Geneva with King Khalid, who is on a private visit to Switzerland.

Angola president
dies in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (R) — Angolan President Agostinho Neto has died in the Soviet Union following an operation for cancer, authoritative African diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Dr. Neto, who arrived in Moscow last Thursday on what was described as an unofficial friendly visit, died within the last few hours.

There was no immediate confirmation from the Angolan embassy. A spokesman there told reporters by telephone: "I can tell you nothing officially."

Earlier Tuesday radio Luanda reported that the 56-year-old left-wing president and poet, one of the leaders of a long guerrilla struggle against Portuguese rule before his country's independence, had undergone an operation in the Soviet Union.

EEC may exceed oil consumption targets this year, Brunner says

By Michael J. Hall

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — The European Economic Community may not be able to live up to its commitment to hold down oil consumption this year, a senior EEC official said in Brussels Tuesday.

The remarks by EEC energy commissioner Guido Brunner contrast with the impression given by Danish officials to Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani that the EEC states would do their utmost to meet their target.

(An in-depth interview with Brunner on the European response to world energy issues will appear in next week's issue of Saudi Business, available here Saturday.)

The Danish assurances were given over the past few days by Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen, who left here Tuesday at the end of a four day stay.

EEC ministers had pledged at their summit meeting in Strasbourg in June to hold oil imports to their 1978 levels through 1985.

In response, Danish journalists reported Monday that Yamani told Christophersen that Saudi Arabia was prepared to continue producing 9.5 million barrels a day of oil for the rest of this year.

The Kingdom raised its ceiling on crude exports on July 1 for a three month period, adding one million barrels daily in production to the 8.5 million barrels the country had been lifting.

Danish journalists travelling with Christophersen said Yamani had told the Danish

Over Palestinian stance
Dayan pours wrath on Bonn

BONN, Sept. 11 (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan Tuesday attacked West Germany for supporting self-determination for the Palestinians and said it was "a change for the worse" in Bonn's Middle East policy.

At a news conference following three days of talks with West German leaders, Dayan said Bonn was an outsider and should not try to influence Israeli policy in the region.

He said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had assured him that Bonn had no wish to interfere in efforts to solve the Middle East Conflict. Recent contacts between West German politicians and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat angered Israel and cooled relations between the two governments.

The Israeli foreign minister's visit had been arranged to discuss differences between the two countries and Israeli suspicions that Bonn may be swinging toward more pro-Arab line because of the oil crisis.

Dayan said he understood from his talks here that West Germany believed the Palestinians had the right to self-determination.

"This is the real change which we don't like, the introduction of the formula about the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. We regard this as a change for the worse," he said.

But while Bonn believed in this "moral and academic right," Dayan said, it accepted that "in order to put this into practice, that is to be told to decide about the establishment of a Palestinian state, the agreement of all the parties concerned, including Israel, would be required."

"In other words, we would face the right to veto any such decision or intention by the Palestinians," Dayan said in reply to questions.

After his talks with the chancellor and the foreign minister Dayan said that trust had been restored between the two sides and misunderstandings had been cleared.

But informed sources said that despite the public declarations of both sides that relations were problem free, a number of sticking points remained.

In Tel Aviv U.S. presidential envoy Robert Strauss signaled Tuesday that it was time to "shift into second gear" and tackled the acrimonious issues separating Israel and Egypt in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said Israel had no intention of waiting for the last day of the eight months

still outstanding in the year in which the ministerial committee is due to complete its work.

He said that what the committee was doing last "preparatory work" while the technical committee continued its tasks, in Herzlia near Tel Aviv at present and later again in Alexandria.

He said the plenary committee would be meeting again in Alexandria before the end of this month.

"We are looking forward to this with anticipation and concern," he said.

Strauss, who went to Jerusalem for fresh talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, described his discussions in Cairo as "the most constructive, worthwhile and useful" since his appointment by President Carter in April.

The Carter administration is expected to decide on the light of Strauss report on his

mission in Egypt and Israel on the next diplomatic moves on the Palestinian question.

Egypt and Israel, while pledging themselves to the implementation of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to the letter, differ however on their interpretation of what autonomy for 1.5 million Palestinians in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip meant and the regions it covered.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak arrived in Washington Monday night with a message from Sadat to Carter on Egypt's latest view of the Middle East situation.

Also in Washington is Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman who will discuss with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and other Pentagon officials Israel's request for increased aid to pay for military expenditures.

Fahd calls for Western aid
to halt attacks on Lebanon

TAIF, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday night called on the United States and Western Europe to use their influence to halt Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon.

"Those attacks, he said, are 'criminal acts... which are inconsistent with the most elementary principles of international law and the U.N. Charter.'"

He said the Kingdom's government is watching the worsening situation in South Lebanon with deep concern, and maintains its readiness to participate in any efforts to end "the tragedy of the people of Lebanon."

He urged self-restraint among all parties to the conflict, and called on all Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities and brush aside their differences so as to contain the crisis.

"We all have to work genuinely and seriously to de-escalate South Lebanon and help its inhabitants reconstruct their region which was damaged by aggression," he added.

Meanwhile, Somali Minister for Presidential Affairs Omar Artech, part of a delegation visiting the Kingdom for talks with the



Crown Prince Fahd

Crown Prince, said that an Arab summit would be held on the Lebanese situation in November.

He called the Israeli attacks on South Lebanon "a grave situation," and called for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The Palestinian people must have their rights restored, Artech added.

U.S. black group

NAACP backs Palestinian state

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The board of directors of one of the United States' most influential black organizations declared its support for a Palestinian homeland Monday and urged the United States to open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We feel that peace in the Middle East cannot come until all sides have met," said Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after the board's quarterly meeting here Monday.

At the same time, the NAACP called upon the United States to recommit to its commitment to the permanent existence of Israel within secure and safe borders.

The NAACP and other black organizations were drawn into the debate over the rights of the Palestinians after the resignation of Andrew Young as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations last month.

Young left the post after it was revealed

that he had met with PLO representatives, despite an American policy against such meetings. Black and Jewish groups disagreed over the incident, with blacks blaming the Jewish community for Young's ouster.

The NAACP asked President Jimmy Carter for a "full and clear explanation" of why he accepted Young's resignation.

Earlier in Washington a congressman said that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, has invited black American leader Jesse Jackson to meet him soon.

Sanaa official arrives

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 (SPA) — North Yemen's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. Hassan Mekki arrived here Tuesday on a several day visit.

He was met at the airport by acting chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Sheikh Hussein Marzuqi, a representative from the royal protocol and the Yemeni ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Despite Danish comments here

minister be sees a "reasonable" balance in world oil supply and demand over the next few years, but warned of eventual disaster if industrialized states didn't cut crude consumption to 1977 and 1978 levels.

Yamani also reportedly told Christophersen that he sees a "50-50 chance" that the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not increase prices at its upcoming meeting in Caracas in December.

But he was quoted as saying that he sees no chance of a longer period of price stability because oil producing nations are resolved to

make certain their international purchasing power is not eroded by inflation in the West.

In his comments in Brussels, Brunner said that the 1985 oil consumption targets set at the Strasbourg summit in June may not be met until 1990.

Brunner's comments came in a report to the European parliament. He said the limit imposed for 1979 consumption of 500 million tons of oil for Common Market members was likely to be exceeded.

His comments followed leakage of a confidential report to the European commission

predicting that the EEC members will consume 525 million tons of oil this year.

EEC energy ministers are scheduled to meet on Sept. 20 to set a community stance in advance of joint talks with the U.S., Canada and Japan later in the month.

The late September meeting will be a follow-up to earlier conferences this year, including the Strasbourg meeting and a later economic summit in Tokyo at which leaders of the Western industrialized states and Japan pledged to hold down energy consumption.

In remarks quoted by Danish newspapers Monday, Yamani is reported to have praised not only the energy conservation efforts in the West, but also attempts by the EEC and International Energy Agency to control major oil companies' use of the spot market.

According to the Danish reports, Yamani said the Kingdom would be willing to cut deliveries if necessary to companies caught manipulating oil shipments and prices.

At a press conference Monday, Christophersen said that he and Yamani had discussed country-to-country oil sales — bypassing the oil companies entirely — but that no such deal was pending between Denmark and the Kingdom.

He said the subject of direct sales was raised in view of an increasing tendency by oil-producing states to sell their oil directly.

"It has become increasingly important to us to know how this new policy will develop. We do not want the few big oil companies to dominate the world market," Christophersen said.

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arrests
national

KUWAIT, Sept. 11 (SPA) — A Kuwaiti national, Ahmad Abbas Al-Mahdi, has been arrested for organizing political seminars without permission from the authorities.

Yamani sees dollar stabilizing, wants to keep it for pricing oil

RIYADH, Sept. 11 (SPA) — Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani believes the value of the United States dollar will stabilize

shortly, and at the moment there are no grounds for seeking to replace it as the unit of account in oil pricing. Earlier this year the continuing

slide in the dollar's value against those of gold and other major currencies had prompted hints from oil ministers of OPEC states other than the Kingdom that its use in pricing might be reconsidered at a special meeting. Similar proposals last year had been squashed by various eventual Saudi statements that they did not wish to see the dollar abandoned.

In an interview with the Danish newspaper *Politiken*, published Tuesday by *Al-Bilad*, Sheikh Ahmad said he believed oil prices would go up, but only slightly. He did not say when that might be. Saudi Arabia did not encourage continued rises.

By the end of the year the picture should be more clear.

The Kingdom, he said, looks forward to increased cooperation with consuming nations, and agreements among the Western powers to reduce consumption would, if they succeeded, lead to further stability in world markets.

He also said he hoped decisions taken at the Tokyo economic summit would be carried out, presumably referring to pledges of voluntary cuts in oil consumption and import ceilings taken by the major Western powers at the meeting in June.

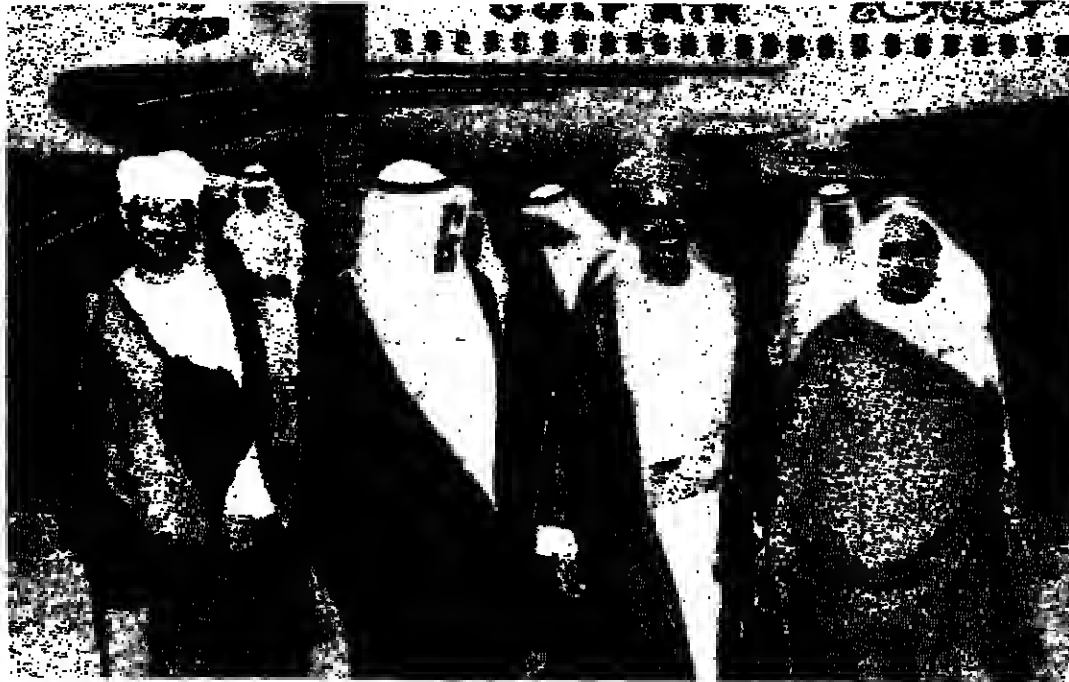
But he doubted Western conservation measures would succeed.

He also said Saudi Arabia was attempting to crack down on companies making illicit profits out of the supply-demand imbalance.

"Saudi Arabia is trying to trace the destination of oil shipments leaving our ports through refineries to make sure they are sold at Saudi prices." If other countries did the same with their exports "we could be sure there would be no cheating."

Saudi oil is now sold on a scale, based on the market price of \$18 a barrel for Arabian Light crude. This compares with an average world price of slightly over \$20 a barrel and a maximum of \$23.50, making Saudi oil possibly the cheapest.

Sheikh Ahmad also described discussion of the possibility of invading the Gulf oilfields as "laughable talk just meant to confuse everyone."



MEDIA MINISTER: Omani Information Minister Abdul Aziz Al-Rawas arrives in Jeddah Monday, to be met by Saudi Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani and Deputy Mecca Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen. (SPA)

Discussing cooperation

Oman official sees media aides

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani entertained his Omani counterpart Abdul Aziz Al-Rawas to dinner at the Meridian Hotel Tuesday evening.

The dinner was attended by senior officials from the Foreign Ministry, members of the diplomatic corps and the Omani community in Saudi Arabia.

Rawas had earlier Tuesday conferred here with Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, deputy minister for information.

The two men continued discussion of the issues raised Monday between Rawas and Dr. Yamani. The talks also dealt with cooperation and the exchange of personnel, announcements and news items, and the possibility of exchanging television and radio programs.

Earlier in the day, Rawas toured the broadcasting studios and visited the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and the press of *Al-Bilad* newspaper. Rawas arrived here Monday on a short visit.

In an arrival statement, he said he will discuss with Saudi officials future planning, Arab information and cooperation between Gulf countries.

He hoped the information media of the Arab world would work for the realization of "common Arab objectives" for the welfare of Arab peoples.

Rawas, who is also the minister of youth, was met at the airport by Dr. Yamani and other senior officials.

Also Tuesday, it was announced Dr. Yamani will lead the Saudi

delegation to the Jordanian Committee meeting in London, which opens Sept. 17.

The committee, which is organized by Saudi Arabia, will discuss the plight of the occupied Holy City. Other members include Jordan, Morocco, the PLO, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the European Islamic Council.

Naval academy planned

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — The first naval college in Saudi Arabia will open in the next few years, according to the Deputy Commander of the Royal Saudi Navy, Salem Barayan (RSN).

Speaking to *Al-Medina* Tuesday, Barayan said the navy has the best training facilities in the Mid-

dle East. Fourteen well-equipped schools have just been completed in Jubail for training Saudi cadets.

He said two new repair yards will be built soon, one in Jeddah and another in Jubail, which he described as among the most modern in the world.

Officials say cholera is danger to Saudis going to some states

JEDDAH, Sept. 11 — The Department of Preventive Medicine at the Health Ministry has been informed by the World Health Organization that some countries have reported cholera cases. It advised Saudis not to travel to those countries for the time being.

They are Spain, Thailand, India, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sudan, South Yemen, Indonesia, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire, Burma, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Cholera cases have also been reported in Jordan, but no mention was made of that.

The department has also formed a team of 120 doctors to tour the Western Region to survey medical needs and at the same time treat people, give medical counselling, vaccinate and fight household pests particularly in the southern Tihama notorious for its unhealthy climate.

Another team will survey the area for cases of malaria, bilharzia and contagious diseases. The team has been provided with tents and generators and will be supported by administrative assistants and mechanics.

The Health Ministry has also advised foreign health missions to pilgrims this year to follow a strict code in order to offer the best possible service.

Heads of missions will have to contact the representative of the Health Ministry in Jeddah as soon as they arrive. They should do the same in Mecca and Medina.

The teams will not be allowed to operate any dispensary or clinic or receive patients without a license from the Saudi health authorities.

The director in charge as well as all medical staff will have to have a license to practice in Saudi Arabia.

A license from the Kingdom will be necessary to operate a dispensary or clinic.

The names and qualifications of medical staff will have to be given to the Saudi Health Ministry by their respective governments.

Any quarantinable disease detected by a foreign mission will have to be notified to the regional health director on the same day "confidentially."

The missions will have to keep registers and each will have to appoint a liaison officer to the Saudi health authorities.

4,200 people

Eastern Province poor get SR10m

DAMMAM, Sept. 11 (SPA) — The General Organization for Social Insurance in the Eastern Province will make SR10 million available to 4,200 people.

Sheikh Muhammad Sulaiman Al-Sheika, director of GOSI's Eastern Province office said Tuesday beneficiaries in rural areas began to receive payments Monday. Those in towns will be paid in December.

In Riyadh Tuesday, the Committee for the Release of Imprisoned Debtors announced further donations of SR558,600.

It has received SR200,000 from Projects and Trade Company, SR50,000 anonymously, SR40,000 from Muhammad BuAbdullah Ibrahim Al-Sabei,

SR30,000 from Dalah Establishment (Monthly subscription), SR30,000 from Basmajir Trading Establishment, SR25,000 from Abdullah ibn Muhammad Al-Suaidan, SR20,000 from Abdulrahman Al-Mashari and Brothers, SR20,000 from Abdullah ibn Rasheed ibn Kaleb, SR20,000 from Ahmad Azmi Azam, SR15,000 from Muhammad Al-Saad Al-Dris and Brothers, SR10,000 anonymously, SR10,000 from Abdul Aziz ibn Muhammad Al-Nasir Stores, SR10,000 anonymously, SR10,000 from Bafarat Trading Stores, SR6,000 from Arabian Trading and Contracting Company, SR5,000 from Nassir ibn Ali Al-Hussainan, SR5,000 from

Bajined for Trade and Contracts, SR5,000 from Siraj Hamed Zahran and Co., SR5,000 from Sulaiman ibn Abdul Aziz ibn Naser, SR5,000 from Khazindar Establishment, SR5,000 from the National Museum, SR5,000 from Basoudan Stores, SR5,000 from Ahmad Abu Bakr Sadiq Al-Kaf, SR5,000 from Goldeh Saad Establishment, SR3,000 from Jarbou Trading Establishment, SR3,000 from Al-Rasheed General Trade Establishment, SR2,500 from Al-Suwaid for Trade and Contracts, SR2,000 from Ahmad Said Al-Qabani, SR2,000 from Rashid and Hamad Al-Tamrah, SR1,500. The committee thanked the donors for their assistance.

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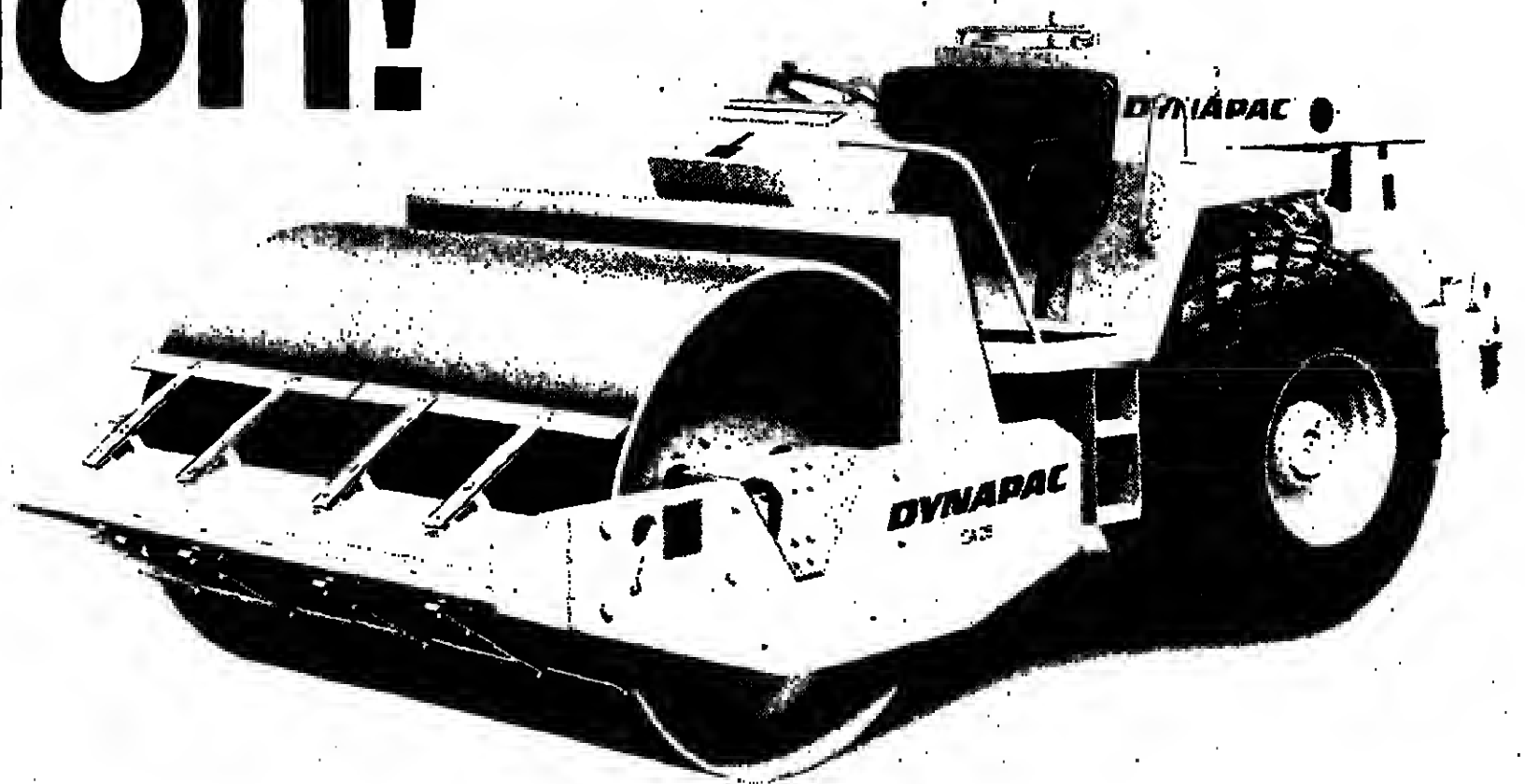
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Brezhnev affirms support for Taraki's government

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (R) — Afghan President Nur Muhammad Taraki held talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev Monday and received fresh pledges of support for his embattled government.



Leonid Brezhnev

The two presidents, meeting during a stopover by Taraki on his way home from the Havana nonaligned summit, stressed their resolve to develop relations in all fields, Tass news agency reported. Brezhnev, meeting Taraki for the first time since they signed a friendship treaty in the Kremlin last December, said the Soviet Union stood firmly behind the Afghan people in their "resolute struggle against intrigues by forces of imperialism and reaction."

The Soviet Union has accused Pakistan, China, Iran and the West of backing Muslim national-

Zia renews pledge to hold polls on time

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 11 (AP) — President Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq has repeated his pledge that national elections will be held Nov. 17 as scheduled.

A new law which requires all contenders in the November elections to register with the election commission has been sharply criticized by many politicians. The law also provides that foreign funded parties, and those which try to create lawlessness or agitate against the judiciary and the armed forces, will be banned from the polls.

Asked whether he would ask for support from these parties to forestall a confrontation between them and the government, Zia told a news conference Monday "We do not need their support. Some time one has to decide. The regulation has been introduced in order to prune out the mushroom growth of political parties. The political parties also need some sanity."

"If the political parties do not have discipline in their own ranks they do not maintain account of their funds, and do not hold elections to the party offices, how can they bring discipline and democracy to Pakistan when they come into power?" he added.

'Unbalanced' and 'one-sided'

Turkey raps nonaligned stand on Cyprus

ANKARA, Sept. 11 (AP) — The Turkish government has condemned a resolution adopted at the just-concluded Havana nonaligned summit calling for withdrawal of all military presence from war-torn Cyprus.

Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcu Monday described the resolution as "unbalanced" and "one-sided."

He stressed that the Cuban-sponsored resolution could harm the suspended settlement talks between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot community leaders.

The resolution demands an "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces and every other military presence from Cyprus."

Okcu noted that the resolution was passed through what he called "Greek Cypriot efforts to influence the public opinion against" their rival country.

"It will not bind the Turkish Cypriots, nor the Turkish government," he said.

Turkey maintains an estimated 13,000 troops on Cyprus after invading its northern sector in the summer of 1974.

Political terrorism

ISTANBUL, Sept. 11 (AP) — A leftist lawyer was shot and killed in his office by suspected right-wing gunmen Monday while political terrorism continued in other parts of Turkey, police said.

Cryhyn Can, a founding member of the Marxist Turkish Labor Party, was the latest victim of an

on the Soviet Union's all-round and unselfish aid."

In the Soviet vocabulary, the term "all-round aid" is used to include military assistance.

Several thousand Soviet military personnel are reported to be in Afghanistan advising the Taraki government forces.

Tass said the two presidents also agreed that ending outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs would ease tension in the central Asian area.

The two also discussed disarmament and the results of the Havana conference at their meeting, attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Shot dead
PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Sept. 11 (R) — A Canadian tourist was shot dead in Afghanistan Sunday—the seventh foreigner killed since Friday.

A Canadian Embassy spokesman in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, said that unknown assailants opened fire on the bus in which the Canadian tourist was traveling between Herat, on the Iranian border and Kandahar, southern Afghanistan. There were no reports of other casualties.

The dead tourist was identified as Gaetan Dion, of Disraeli, Quebec. He was traveling with a tour party.

On Friday, six West Germans, including two children, were shot dead at an archaeological site outside Kabul.

On Saturday, a United States military attaché was dragged from his car in the Afghan capital and beaten up.

The killings reflect the mounting ferocity of Afghanistan's civil war.

سفارت جمهوری اسلامی ایران

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE L'IRAN

POSTER: A mixture of Arabic and French distinguishes this new poster that has been placed outside the Iranian Embassy in Bern, Switzerland.

For attacking property

Baha'i sect hits at Iran mobs

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Officials of the worldwide Baha'i religious sect in London claimed Monday that mobs in Iran have destroyed the home of the sect's founder and that other Baha'i-owned property has been confiscated, burned or demolished in recent months.

The officials said some 79 houses, offices, cemeteries and other property have been attacked despite assurances of protection by Iranian authorities since February's overthrow of the Shah by revolutionary forces led by Ayatollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of Iran's Shiite Muslims. No immediate comment was available in Tehran.

Mary Hardy, deputy secretary at the Baha'i Center in London, told the Associated Press that Baha'i followers in Iran have reported by telephone that the most holy house of the Baha'is in the south of Shiraz was attacked Sunday and partially wrecked.

"This morning (Monday) the work of demolition was continued by a group of workmen, who also were razing two adjacent Baha'i houses," she said.

According to the messages, the crowd Sunday was accompanied by the unnamed head of the government's department for religious endowments in Shiraz.

"When all Baha'i holy places in Iran were seized by the authorities in recent months, protests were met with assurances, confirmed in writing, that they were being taken over to protect them," Mrs. Hardy said.

The Bab House was decreed a place of pilgrimage for sect members by Baha'i Ullah, a Persian nobleman who founded the sect in Iran in the mid-19th century.

At the request of the London center, the British Foreign Office said it was inquiring from its Tehran Embassy about the Shiraz incident.

Khomeini approves birth control

TEHRAN, Sept. 11 (R) — Ayatollah Khomeini has given his approval to birth control being practised in Iran, the official Pars news agency said. The agency said the approval was given by Iran's spiritual and political leader in an interview with Health Minister, Dr. Kazem Sami.

Cholera kills eight in Iran

MANAMA, Sept. 11 (AP) — The Iranian Health Ministry announced Monday that eight persons have died in the country in the last few days as a result of a cholera epidemic, the Gulf News Agency said in a report from Tehran. A statement added that 110 cholera cases have been admitted to Tehran hospitals alone. Meantime Bahrain reported four cholera cases in Manama Monday.

Bethlehem mayor backs federation

TEL AVIV, Sept. 11 (R) — The mayor of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank has said that a confederation of Jordan and a future Palestinian state could solve the Palestinian problem. Mayor Alias Freij said that "a confederation would be the best solution to the Palestinian problem." "It would be a good idea both for the Palestinian and Jordanian people," he said.

King Hassan meets Arafat adviser

RABAT, Sept. 11 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco Monday discussed southern Lebanon and the Palestinian question with Hani Al-Hassan, political adviser to Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Al-Hassan said he would report to Arafat on his talks.

Oteiba talks with Romania minister

VIENNA, Sept. 11 (R) — United Arab Emirates, Oil Minister Dr. Mana Said Al-Oteiba, had talks Monday in Bucharest with Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Cernel Burlica, the Romanian news agency reported.

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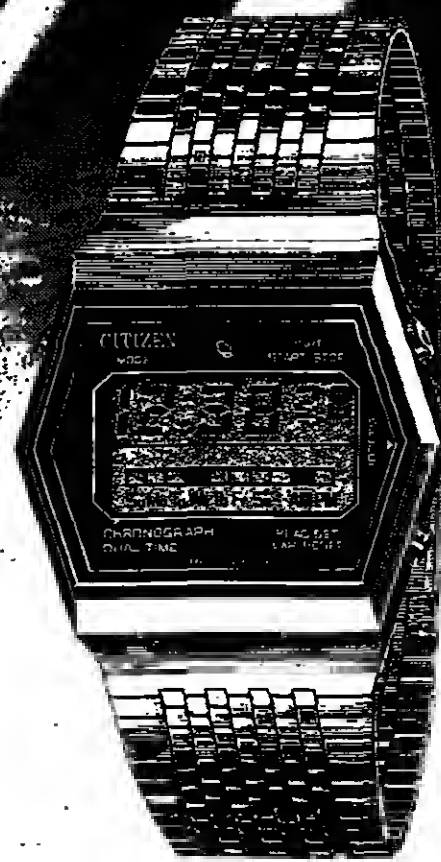
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'New York Times' hits at nonaligned text

Tito praises conference as success

BELGRADE, Sept. 11 (R) — Yugoslav President Josip Tito has returned from the nonaligned conference in Havana and declared that the movement is independent of the big powers.

The 87-year-old president, showing no strain Monday after his talks with more than 30 nonaligned leaders, said, "The movement has proved itself as an independent, bloc-free and world factor, although there were attempts to present it in a different light."

Western diplomats said his remarks reflected Tito's longstanding opposition to moves by Soviet-backed countries to tilt the movement towards Moscow.

To emphasize that Yugoslavia considered the summit a victory for Tito, the nation laid on a massive welcome.

About half a million people turned out — the biggest crowd



President Tito

since Tito returned from China two years ago after marking a reconciliation between the two Communist countries after 20 years of recrimination.

The improvement of Sino-Yugoslav relations led to increased strain in relations between

Belgrade and Moscow.

Highly-placed sources in Belgrade said Yugoslavia was satisfied with the final text of the Havana summit, with its condemnation of domination of other countries by both superpowers. But Tito, the only surviving founding father of the 96-member movement, received less attention than Yugoslavia had hoped in the fight against what Belgrade regarded as attempts to swing the movement towards Moscow.

Tito was to low-key in his presentation of the case for the moderates, the sources said.

"That's why we have more than half a million people out in support in the streets of Belgrade, all carefully organized, from the smallest party unit upwards," a senior official commented.

"Havana had to be seen as a victory for Tito."

While accepting difference of

views within the movement, Tito said, "What we cannot tolerate is lack of principles, because this is at the expense of the movement."

He landed the policy of nonalignment as an irreplaceable factor in the independence and equality of countries.

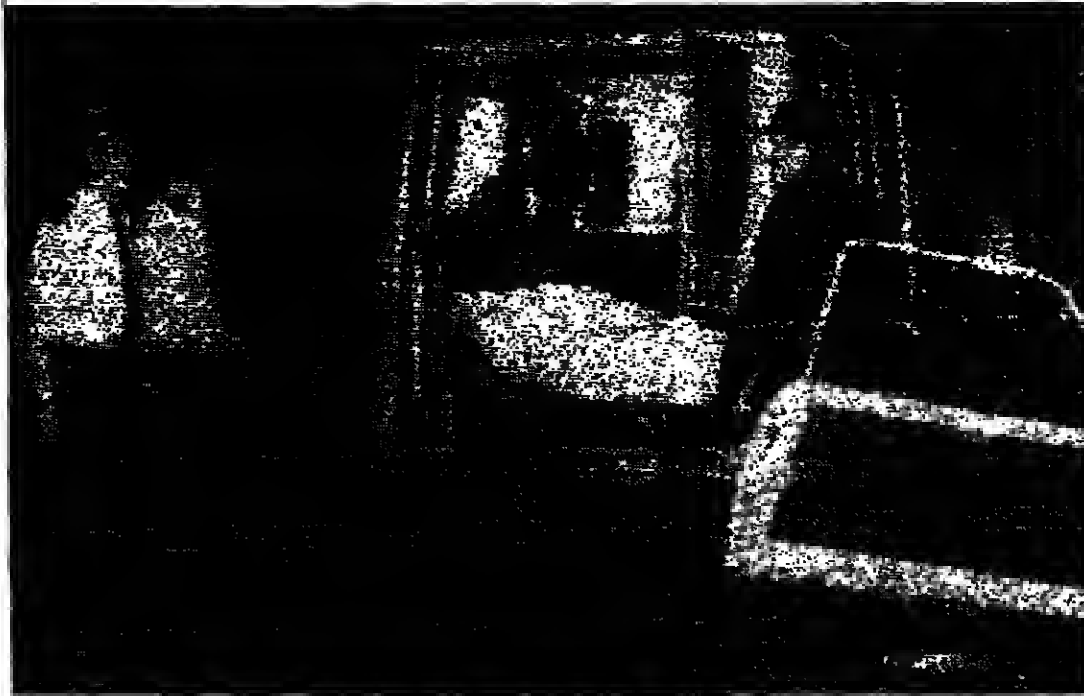
Meanwhile, in New York, *The New York Times* said Tuesday that the final document produced by the nonaligned summit last week "sets a record for woolly silliness."

In its main editorial, *The Times* said the document indicated that nonaligned leaders opposed "all forms of domination except those promoted by the Soviet Union" and racism "except when it is an anti-Zionist crusade to eliminate the state of Israel." They favored human rights except when they "are violated by one of their sovereign number", it said.

It said the document did not actually represent the views of Third World governments and was composed "under the bullying tutelage of (Cuban President) Fidel Castro."

The newspaper said the document apparently meant "the nonaligned bloc is too diffuse to chart a coherent course and that most Third World governments saw the meeting as a harmless sop to Moscow and radical constituencies at home."

It concluded, "There is a perverse tribute to all this to the 'imperialist' United States: 'It is possible to condemn Washington without fear of real reprisal and to utter nonsense in full confidence that a powerful America will indulge the weak'."



(AP photo)

SUICIDE: Paris policemen carry the body of American film actress Jean Seberg from the car in which she was found last Saturday. An autopsy showed she had died as result of an overdose of sleeping pills and a note confirmed she committed suicide. Monday an ex-husband of hers accused the FBI of driving the actress to madness by victimizing her over her support to American civil rights movements.

Ex-husband attacks press coverage

FBI blamed for Seberg's death

PARIS, Sept. 11 (R) — American actress Jean Seberg was driven to madness and destroyed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation because of her support for black power movements, her second husband says.

French author Romain Gary made the accusation at a press conference after police reported that an autopsy showed the 41-year-old film star had killed her-

self with an overdose of sleeping pills.

Miss Seberg's body, along with a suicide note, was found in her parked car Saturday.

Gary accused the FBI of mounting a campaign to tarnish the actress's name because of her sympathies for anti-racist movements, including the Black Panthers. "They made her go mad," he said.

Quoting what he described as official FBI documents designed to cheapen her image, Gary said, "The FBI destroyed Jean Seberg." Gary, a leading novelist and diplomat who was the second of Miss Seberg's three husbands, said his ex-wife had made a number of attempts to take her life since she lost a baby in a Geneva hospital in 1970.

In that year, he said, she took the stillborn child in an open coffin from Switzerland to the United States to show that it was white and not the offspring of a black man.

Miss Seberg's suicide attempts had mostly on or around the anniversary of the baby's death, Aug. 25, Gary said.

Appearing at the press conference with his and Miss Seberg's son Diego, he attacked the press for its coverage of the death, particularly the publication of a letter to Diego from his mother before the family had seen it.

In the letter Miss Seberg wrote, "Diego, forgive me. I can no longer live with my nerves. Be strong. You know I love you."

"I wanted to tell this story in front of my son," Gary said. "The abuse of publicity is wicked. I have never been so disillusioned in my life by the French press. It's the last time you'll see me on television or hear me on the radio."

Gary also denied a report that Miss Seberg's death was connected with a film, based on one of his novels, which she had seen before she disappeared from her Paris apartment Aug. 30.

Police said earlier that the autopsy showed Miss Seberg had taken a large dose of sleeping pills and there was no sign of violence.

Her Algerian companion Ahmed Hasni, 29, told police she drove off with the sedatives, a bottle of mineral water and a blanket.

At U.N.-sponsored conference

Bid to ban indiscriminate arms starts

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (R) — More than 70 countries have begun talks aimed at banning some conventional weapons, including those that kill indiscriminately.

The United Nations conference that opened here Monday will also try to resolve conflicting proposals on incendiary devices, such as flamethrowers, napalm shells and grenades.

Delegates will also consider banning splinter bombs that shatter into undetectable fragments. But sources said there was no evi-

dence that they were being developed for widespread use.

A proposal on landmines includes a ban on using remotely-controlled devices, or those that kill indiscriminately, against civilians. Accurate records would have to be kept of their location when used against military targets so they could be defused later.

International conventions on these two classes of weapons were likely to emerge from the three-week conference, the sources said. But negotiations on incendiaries would have to continue.

Hearings on banned article to be public

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (R) — The U.S. Court of Appeals Monday refused a government request for a secret hearing on a ban preventing publication of a magazine article telling how to make a hydrogen bomb.

The court said that never since its inception had it heard a case behind closed doors.

The court will proceed next Thursday to hear in public an appeal by the magazine, *The Progressive*, against the unprecedented ban imposed by a federal judge last March.

Acting Chief Judge Walter Cummings, in a written decision, said the supreme court has never excluded the public, even in wartime, in cases involving national security.

The government asked the Seventh Circuit Court of appeals last week to hold a closed-door hearing, saying secret information on the H-bomb might be disclosed inadvertently.

The Progressive and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) promptly denounced the request as outrageous.

The ban was decreed by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Warren in Milwaukee after government lawyers contended the article by freelance writer and anti-nuclear activist Howard Morland was a threat to national security and would hasten the spread of nuclear weapons. It was a landmark decision because it was the first time a U.S. court ever imposed censorship on the American press.

Since then, the decision has been criticized widely by the news media as a blow to press freedom and an erosion of fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

The Progressive maintained that the article was not a blueprint for an H-bomb and that Morland did not obtain any information from classified sources.

The magazine said all the material was in the public domain and that the object of the article was to expose the myth of secrecy the government had built around its nuclear program.

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Binaisa says

Uganda promised U.S. aid

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 11 (AP) — Uganda President Godfrey Binaisa said Monday he had received promises of both emergency and long-term aid from both the United States and the United Nations.

Binaisa, who came to the

London's "Times" likely to appear on stands soon

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — *The Times* of London, Britain's oldest national daily, could start publishing again next month after being off the streets since Nov. 30 last year, the newspaper management said Tuesday.

The statement followed talks with a key printers' trade union involved in negotiations over the introduction of new technology, the National Graphical Association (NGA).

A management spokesman said he was hopeful that *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and three weekly supplements, would be printed again in mid-October. Publication was suspended when the management and unions failed to agree on the operation of the technology.

United States after attending the Havana nonaligned meeting, told a news conference at U.N. headquarters that aid was needed urgently if his government was to survive.

He declined to say how much was promised but said he needed \$200 million in emergency aid over the six months and over \$1 billion in long-term aid.

Binaisa, who succeeded Yusufu Lule as president last June, claimed a recently imposed curfew had restored order after a period of shooting by armed, lawless groups and individuals.

He said, "the future is bright... once we imposed a curfew, everything is back to normal. The curfew is only inconvenient: certain groups of people who are used to night life... I don't think businessmen are mainly interested in night life."

On other matters, Binaisa said: — The deposed regime of Idi Amin killed about half a million people during his rule from January 1971 to last May. He said the figure was not an exaggeration considering that whole villages had been massacred.

— Uganda hopes to bring Amin to trial. "I hope we catch up with him," he said.

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Thais reportedly missing chance to crush rebels

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (AP) — Struggles among communist nations in Asia appear to have provided Thailand with one of its best opportunities in a costly, 14-year war against communist guerrillas. But some analysts think Bangkok is not taking full advantage of it.

"The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is in disarray both ideologically and operationally," says one Western diplomat. "This is a time of trial and testing for the communists — and should be one of real action for the government."

The government has these potential advantages to work with:

— Neighboring pro-Chinese Cambodia used to provide sanctuary and training bases to Thailand's pro-Chinese communists. Between November 1977 and December 1978, an estimated 40 per cent of incidents initiated by communists occurred along the Cambodian border. A Vietnamese invasion has taken Cambodia out of the Chinese orbit — and the Thai Communists out of Cambodia.

— Laos also has made a decisively pro-Vietnamese, anti-Chinese turn and late last year told the Thai communists there to go back to Thailand or take a trip to China. What the CPT will do to replace the valuable links with China through Laos is uncertain.

— The Sino-Vietnamese confrontation over Cambodia has led to closer ties between Peking and Bangkok. Rebel radio, broadcasting from southern China, has been

off the air — for the first time in 17 years — since July 11. Some believe the silence is part of warming Thai-Chinese relations.

Defectors and Thai military officers say rifts within the communist camps have sparked serious debate in the CPT, with some questioning whether the party should reconsider its hitherto staunchly Maoist line in favor of ties with Vietnam and the Soviet Union or go for an independent, indigenous party model.

Supreme Command deputy chief of staff Gen. Thuanbong Suvanadit said Bangkok was continuing its amnesty program for defectors and its propaganda effort among the Thai rural population, and was using a "political warfare concept" adopted from Taiwan.

Others say they have seen no special concentration of effort or innovation over the past year.

"We're letting an opportunity slide, slip by default. There are lots of programs — but no real policy or direction," says one Thai military counter-insurgency expert. Citing several examples, Western military sources say the Thais were not aggressive enough in ousting CPT guerrillas forced out of Cambodia and Laos.

These analysts also are careful to downplay some reports of major splits in CPT ranks, saying only a small number — perhaps as few as 100 people — have left the CPT to form a pro-Vietnamese group. There is every indication that the party's politburo and central committee remain intact.

China party daily cautions against building Mao cult

PEKING, Sept. 11 (AP) — Twenty-four hours after commemorating the third anniversary of the death of Mao Tse-tung, the People's Daily warned Monday against deifying him or giving him sole credit for the communist revolution.

In a long commentary on the writing of party history, the official Communist Party paper said that the contributions of the late Premier Chou En-lai, Marshal Chou Teh and other old-time revolutionaries should be recognized.

"The great contributions of the leader should not be underestimated and the leader should not be deified either," it said. Mao died Sept. 9, 1976 at age 82.

"To describe comrade Mao Tse-tung as not having made any mistakes is not a Marxist approach and is out in conformity with his own self-assessment," it said.

"We have a group of party leaders, but not just a single individual. All victories were the result of the collective struggle. Comrades Chou En-lai, Chou Teh and other old proletarian revolutionaries are

the main members of this group. They also are the beloved leaders of the Chinese people."

The commentary by historian Yueh Bing follows wide coverage in all newspapers of Mao's death anniversary.

The People's Daily Monday recalled an old slogan which said party history should be studied with the inner-party struggle as the key and Mao's works as the textbook.

"This slogan gave prominence to the role of the individual and exaggerated the struggle between the two lines," it said. "We must emancipate our minds and eliminate the pernicious influence of modern superstition and give prominence to party activities in the study and teaching of party history."

After taking this slap at Mao and his works, it went on to say that, of course, Mao's writings should be read but that the important writings of the revolutionaries of the "old generation" and those of Chou in particular, were essential to the teaching of party history.



ANTI-NUKE: West German policemen take away demonstrators from a forest where about 200 anti-nuclear protesters occupied to prevent the cutting down of trees to drill an underground nuclear waste disposal area Monday. The issue of the waste disposal center has proved to be controversial.

Mountbatten relatives released from hospital after IRA attack

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Lord and Lady Brabourne and their 14-year-old son Timothy, survivors of the Irish Republican Army bombing that killed Lord Louis Mountbatten in Ireland Aug. 27, were released from a hospital and flown back to Britain Monday.

They were flown from Sligo General Hospital, where they have been treated since the bombing, to Belfast in neighboring Northern Ireland in two Royal Air Force helicopters.

From there, they were flown in an RAF plane to Northolt air base on London's western outskirts. Officials said their conditions were "satisfactory," but did not elaborate.

Lady Brabourne is Mountbatten's daughter. Her other son, Nicholas, Timothy's cousin, was killed in the bomb explosion aboard the family yacht off Mullaghmore on the northwest coast of the Irish Republic. So were the dowager Lady Brabourne, Lord Brabourne's mother, and a 15-year-old boy helping crew the yacht.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland to reunite the province with the Republic, which is 97 per cent Catholic.

Meanwhile, Northern Ireland's hardline Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley said he would abhor any attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul when he visits the Irish Republic this month.

He was commenting on unconfirmed and unsubstantiated reports by some British newspapers that a Belfast-based splinter group of Protestant fanatics was planning such an assassination.

President Jimmy Carter last week ordered the release of the four — three men and one woman — on humanitarian grounds.

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March marks funeral

Killings anger El Salvador left

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Sept. 11 (AP) — An estimated 800 Salvadorean leftists chanting bitter slogans followed the coffin of a slain 16-year-old comrade through narrow streets here Monday and raised their fists high in driving rain as she was laid to rest.

The victim, Nubia Castilla, was one of seven killed Saturday when masked gunmen opened fire on a truck carrying students to a recreation area in the eastern part of this troubled Central American nation. Seven others were wounded.

The seven were among 11 shot to death in political violence over the weekend.

The killing seemed to bear out the predictions of both the right and the left that El Salvador is due for a new round of bloodshed as independence day celebrations near.

The slain students, marchers said, were members of the Secondary Students' Revolutionary Movement (MERS), a wing of the Popular Revolution Army Block El Salvador's largest activist leftist group.

The marchers blamed plainclothed government agents for the killings.

President Carlos Humberto Romero said Monday he regretted the deaths of the students and denied that federal troops were in any way involved.

No group has claimed responsibility for the killing.

There are rightist "hit squads"

operating in this country who have claimed responsibility for the deaths of many suspected leftists.

The government has predicted widespread disruptions between now and Saturday, when El Salvador and all other Central American nations celebrate independence from Spain.

Information Minister Rafael

Flores Lima said Monday that troops would not be provoked by leftists into violent reaction.

In the past, the government has often suppressed dissent with ruthless countermeasures.

Flores Lima said President Carlos Humberto Romero has ordered that security forces not be provoked into action by leftists.

Kosygin, Mengistu hold talks on mutual relations

NAIROBI, Sept. 11 (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin had a 2½ hour talk Tuesday with Ethiopian head of state Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Addis Ababa radio reported.

The radio gave no details but said the talks concerned the "strong and friendly relationship" between their two countries. Kosygin arrived in Addis Ababa Tuesday.

During his six-day visit, Kosygin will be guest of honor at celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

Addis Ababa Radio Monday said that Kosygin, the highest Soviet official to visit Africa for two years, received a warm welcome from Mengistu.

Diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital said that although the anniversary was Wednesday, Mengistu was expected to make a major address paving the way towards returning Ethiopia to

civilian rule the following day.

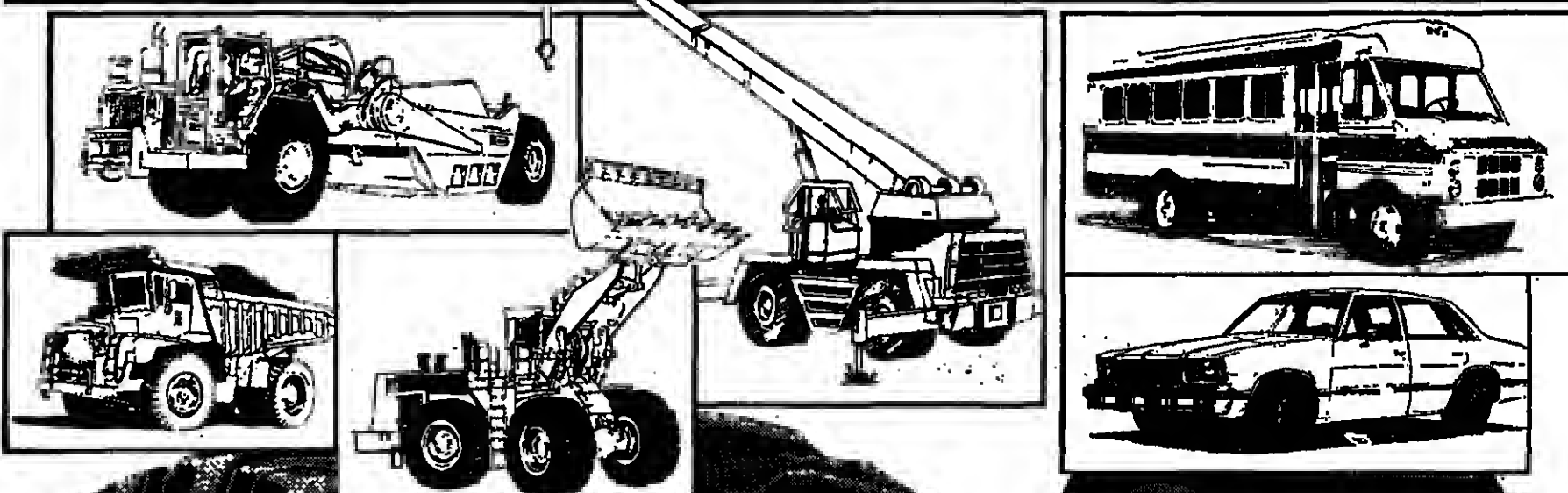
They said he was expected to announce the opening of a center in Addis Ababa where the headquarters apparatus for a communist party, known as the Ethiopian Workers' Party, would be set up in coming months.

A big military parade through the city is planned for Friday.

The Soviet Union supplied Ethiopia with \$1 billion worth of military equipment in 1977, which Cuban-backed Ethiopian forces used to oust the Somali army in the disputed Ogaden desert last year.

But the Ogaden conflict still continues with guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) fighting a largely forgotten campaign against the Ethiopian army and Cuban troops. The guerrillas control the countryside while the Ethiopians are confined to the main towns, where they are reportedly under the siege of the guerrillas.

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Ambivalence over Iran in Havana

By Susan Linnee

HAVANA — Nicaragua was the darling of the sixth nonaligned summit conference, but there was an ambivalent attitude toward Iran, another new member that recently won a revolution.

Members of the Nicaraguan delegation, some dressed in military fatigues and sporting red and black armbands of the Sandinista liberation movement, attracted attention and sympathy on the floor of the plenary meeting and in news conferences.

But while most conference speakers praised the Iranian revolution for overthrowing Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the impression remained that the new Iran is an unknown quantity. Many nonaligned nations would like to love it but aren't certain they should or can.

Reasons for the difference in welcome given to Nicaragua and Iran by the nonaligned are complex. Iran's condemnation of Israel and suspension of oil sales to Tel Aviv and South Africa earned praise for the Islamic republic.

But the treatment of Iranian Marxists, the handling of the Kurdish uprising and difficulties with ethnic Arabs in the southern part of the country caused confusion and concern.

The head of Afghanistan's Soviet-backed revolutionary military council, Nur Muhammad Tarraki, warned Iran in a news conference against "interfering" in Afghan internal affairs, claiming that his country's Muslims were "under pressure" from Iran.

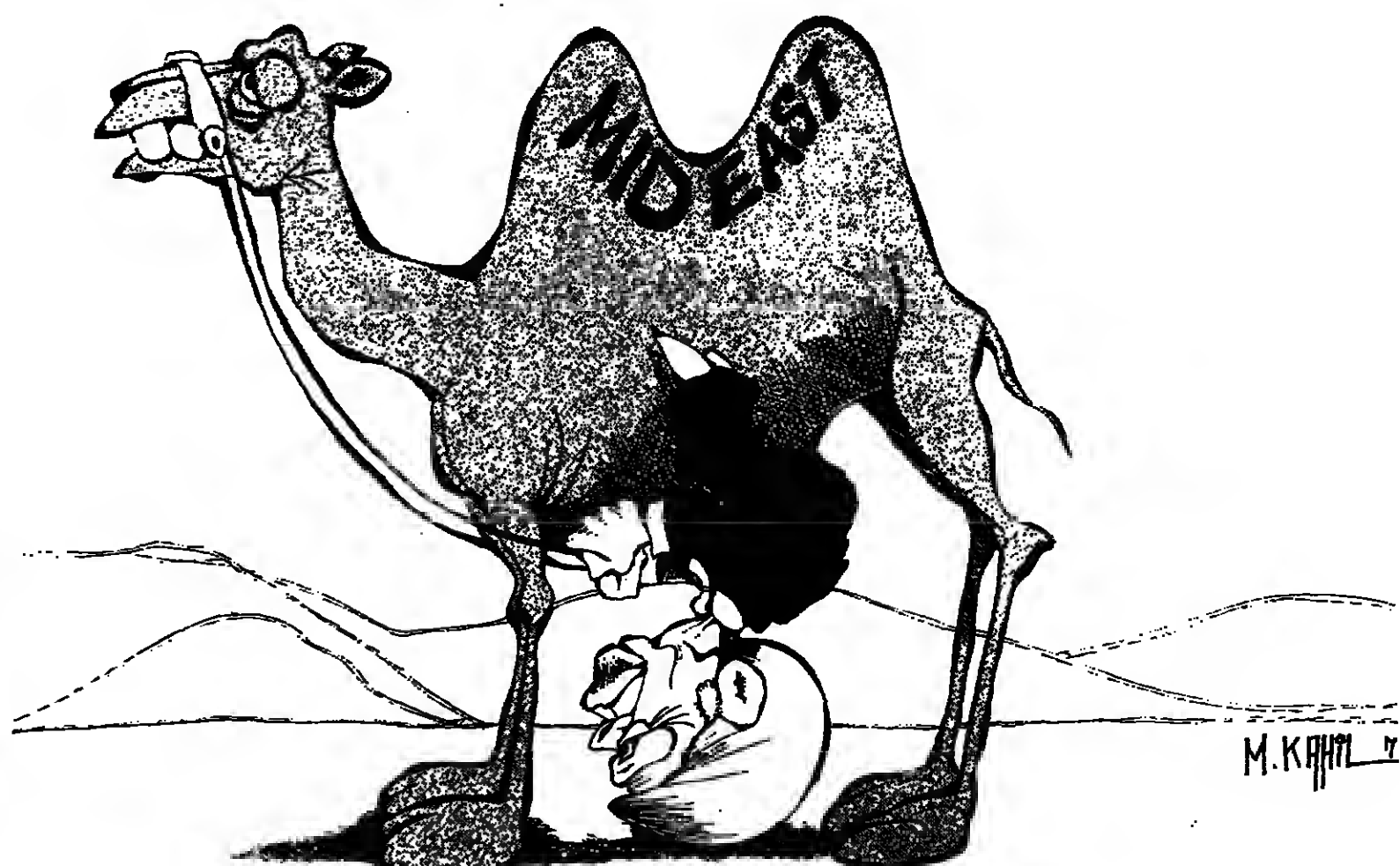
The Iranian delegation lacked the flair of the victorious Sandinistas and appeared to be avoiding the limelight. Iran's delegation included oil mullahs, who have come to symbolize the religious nature of the Islamic revolution.

During a news conference, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi came under sharp questioning on the ideological position of the Islamic republic and the degree of support it enjoys among the Iranian people.

Yazdi said Marxists in Iran are "free to practice their philosophy just as any other religious group." But he warned that "anti-revolutionary" activity would not be tolerated.

"We will not allow them to destroy the Islamic republic," he said. "You can practice your religion as long as you obey the laws of the state."

Pressed to explain the concept of "religious socialism" put forward by the revolution's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, Yazdi complained that "even the socialist writers have failed to understand our revolution." (AP)



Fading Kurds leave little resolved

By Nicholas Cumming-Bruce

TEHRAN — Silhouettes of army sentinels, gun barrels and radio aerials scar the skyline of the rolling hills around the western Iranian city of Mahabad.

Until early this week it was the heart of Kurdish guerrilla resistance to the government of Ayatollah Khomeini, who has ordered their destruction.

In a surprisingly swift advance by infantry and armored units early this week, the army swept into Mahabad and other Kurdish-held towns of strategic importance and established military control for the first time since the revolution.

Observers had feared the operation would be long and painful but it was carried out with minimal casualties, in contrast to the bloody, drawn-out battles that erupted last month in the Kurdish towns of Paveh and Saqqez, after the blundering intervention of Islamic revolutionary guards.

Kurdish guerrillas put up a token resistance as columns of troops and tanks closed in on Mahabad, but they delayed the advance by only a few hours.

Heavy shooting broke out as the soldiers approached Kurdish defenses on the outskirts of the city, but when jet fighters, helicopter gunships and artillery bombarded their positions, the guerrillas, and a large number of residents, slipped away to mountain hide-outs.

The same day, troops pushed through winding mountain passes into the town of Banah, and on

Thursday, after new operations by helicopter gunships, the army took over the border towns of Sardasht, situated in mountainous terrain where it was thought the guerrillas might try to make a stand.

The operation was a morale-boosting success for the army, still recovering from the shattering blow inflicted on its organization and discipline by the revolution.

Military commanders acted with a prudence and deliberation that contrasted with the antics of revolutionary guards and suggested an interesting degree of independence from religious leaders in Qom.

But the country's leaders obtained few obvious gains from the campaign, which, according to Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, was unleashed by Ayatollah Khomeini on the basis of misinformation.

Freedom of movement of the Kurdish forces has been sharply reduced but their fighting strength has not been seriously impaired. As the military prepared for their assault on Mahabad, guerrilla sources made it plain they would not seek to defend the towns against the army.

Several thousand heavily armed guerrillas now roam the mountainous border country, where conventional forces can follow only with difficulty. The guerrillas may lack organization and fighting experience but not determination. And now they also nurse a bitter grievance against the revolutionary regime.

The army takeover of Mahabad and other towns has not so far been accompanied by arrests and purges like those carried out in Paveh and Saqqez.

But the city's inhabitants live with the expectation of a visit from Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, the clergyman sent by Ayatollah Khomeini to clear the western provinces of 'counter-revolutionaries'.

That brought the summary trials and execution for more than 80 Kurds, of whom four were shot last Wednesday.

Last winter the cities of Iran were full of photographs of the bullet-shattered bodies of the those who died in street confrontations with the Shah's security forces. The gruesome color snaps now making an appearance are of victims of revolutionary firing squads.

It remains to be seen whether Iran's leaders will seek to conciliate or whether the army will be launched in hazardous pursuit of the guerrillas to their mountain strongholds.

Ayatollah Khomeini has promised a day's oil revenues — roughly \$ 75 million — to finance development schemes in Kurdistan (and every other province).

But there is no evidence of government willingness to deal with leaders such as Sheikh Ezzeddine Hoseini and Abdurrahman Qassemloo, backed by the great majority of Kurds but under virtual sentence of death by Khomeini. — (OFNS)

MUCH ADO

As contacts around the Middle East problem intensify once more the phrase that comes to mind is "much ado about nothing." Everyone seems to be rushing around furiously, with the only possible result being the already agreed gradual Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

President Sadat came back from Haifa a few days ago, where he said there was no need for Palestinian participation in the peace process. The present talks, he said, were only preliminaries. It would take at least three years for anything of substance to happen. But in Cairo yesterday, he called upon the United States to negotiate with the PLO for a solution to the problem of Palestinian participation in the peace negotiations.

Mr. Mubarak, the Egyptian vice president, is now in Washington delivering a letter from the Egyptian president to President Carter. It is not known whether the letter reflects Sadat's Haifa views or the Cairo views which he made public in an interview with American television.

By the time Mubarak is back in Cairo, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan and Egyptian Defense Minister All will be in Washington to discuss the question of the international force in Sinai. Ezer Weizman, Israel's defense minister, is already in Washington on a negotiation mission.

Mubarak will return home via Vienna, where he is due to meet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The chancellor is playing an honorable role in attempts to obtain United States and Western European recognition for the PLO. It was as a part of this attempt that he held the now famous meeting with Yasser Arafat of the PLO.

The United States itself has also been active. Envoy Strauss is now in Israel to continue his consultations on the question of Palestinian representation. It was Strauss who reported back to Washington Israel and Egypt's rejection of changing or displacing U.N. Resolution 242 to include a form of recognition of Palestinian rights. It was this which led to the postponement of the Security Council debate on the issue.

It appears now that Strauss wants to approach the problem from a different angle, one which would avoid a clash with the Egyptians and the Israelis, and might in the end lead to PLO participation in the talks.

The quickest and simplest way to achieve this is still that of direct U.S. approach to the PLO. But here that old difficulty will arise: The American administration has put a price on such a contact — PLO prior recognition of Israel. The PLO, not unreasonably, has consistently refused to meet this. It cannot offer recognition, its most valuable political card, at this early stage of the game. Guarantees as to the outcome have to be obtained first. The PLO, of course, has already given enough indications of willingness to negotiate directly with the Americans, provided no prior conditions are attached. But this would constitute an implied American recognition of the PLO: something which Israel would go to any lengths to prevent.

All this, as we said, is pervaded by an air of ineffectiveness. But if one was particularly looking for positive signs, there is only this one on show: If contacts are yet to prove useful, they are at least not actually harmful. In any case, the more the question of recognition of the PLO as state representatives of the people of Palestine is raised, the nearer it inches towards solution.

THE RHODESIA SUMMIT

As the various parties to the Rhodesia Conference gather in London, there are precious few signs that their efforts towards solving this entangled problem will be successful. The intransigent statements of position made by the respective heads of delegations will hardly assist Mrs. Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, in her complicated task.

The conference has its background in the last Commonwealth Conference in Zambia. Mrs. Thatcher found herself there faced with concerted pressure from the rest of the Commonwealth leadership, owing to the stand her party had taken on the Rhodesia issue. Mrs. Thatcher's idea of a constitutional conference in London, preparing for new general elections in Rhodesia, was welcomed by the Commonwealth as a reasonable compromise.

With the conference about to open, there were some tokens of good faith from some of the would-be participants — such as Robert Mugabe's release of twelve civilians held by his forces in Mozambique, and the withdrawal from that country of the Rhodesian forces recently operating there. Yet it would be too facile to see them as indicating that willingness to compromise necessary to a peaceful solution.

The primary difficulty is in the irreconcilable differences in interest between the various sides to the struggle. The prime minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, still hopes for a complete British recognition of his government. He opposes new elections because he has seen his popular and parliamentary support eroding owing to the pressure of continuing armed conflict in the country.

The Patriotic Front on the other hand, led by Robert Mugabe in Mozambique and Joshua Nkomo in Zambia, still hopes for an outright military victory. Nkomo has frankly declared on arrival to London that he will allow no one to steal the final victory from his people.

In the third corner stands the white minority represented by Ian Smith, the former prime minister. While he has lost a great deal of influence after the troubled settlement with Muzorewa, he is still capable of creating a great deal of trouble, once he feels that the proposed solution would threaten the interests of his constituency.

Not least among the cards he still holds is South African support. While the South African government has been cautious over Rhodesia, not wishing to add to its troubles with America and Britain, it would certainly throw its weight behind Smith and the white minority to prevent a Communist or pro-Communist take-over.

To all this we must add an important consideration. It is that Mrs. Thatcher's government was driven to call for the conference by the pressure exerted on it in Lusaka. As such, it cannot be seen as sufficiently motivated to pursue the difficult path of formulating a solution and then overseeing its implementation.

It is also to be noted that Mrs. Thatcher's policies over Rhodesia are no longer identifiable with that of the United States. The previous Labor administration in Britain kept in close touch with the Carter Administration over the question.

Finally, one must remember, in the prevailing gloom over the chances of the conference, that the declared positions at the beginning of such sessions are not necessarily the real or at least the ultimate ones. A willingness to compromise by one side might be answered by a compromise from another.

Congressmen's junkets cost taxpayers a bundle

By Mark Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Members of the U.S. Congress spent nearly \$4 million in public funds on foreign travel last year. The cost was a record, but congressmen didn't tell taxpayers about almost half of it.

Congressional Quarterly's annual survey of congressional foreign travel found that 293 senators and representatives took a near-record 505 government-paid trips abroad in 1978.

But more than 40 percent of the cost of those trips went unreported, according to CQ estimates. Most of that was for military jets to fly congressmen overseas.

At least 128 government-paid trips, including more than half of the foreign trips by senators during 1978, were not disclosed in official foreign travel reports, CQ found.

Federal law requires members of Congress to file reports on government-paid foreign trips, disclosing their destinations, amounts spent, names of staff members traveling and, in the case of the House, dates of travel. Most of the reports are printed in the Congressional Record.

The high number of unreported trips underscores the gaping loopholes in the system Congress uses to report official foreign travel. For example, the law did not require a report for an \$80,433 trip to Central Europe sponsored by the House leadership.

Even the official reports do not disclose the full cost for airplane and escorts' expenses.

Congressmen officially reported spending a record \$2,215,922 on foreign travel during 1978 — almost \$700,000 more than the previous high of

\$1,532,386, which Congress reported spending in 1977.

However, an examination by CQ of Defense and State Department records found that the real cost of 1978 foreign travel was much higher than Congress reported.

Providing military transport aircraft for overseas congressional missions cost the Defense Department an estimated \$1,464,000 more than Congress reported it paid the military for transportation. The Defense Department absorbed the difference.

Military escorts accompanying congressional missions reported spending \$35,219 more for such things as food, beverages and camera film, than they were reimbursed by congressmen. Again, the excess was absorbed by the military.

When these unreported costs of congressional foreign travel are added to the expenditures disclosed for 1978, the total for the year climbs to \$3,715,141.

Beyond that, 34 members of Congress participated in six overseas presidential missions to papal investitures and funerals and to the funerals of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro and former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir.

Cost of the military air flights alone for these executive branch missions was estimated at more than \$355,000 by CQ, but this figure was not included in determining total congressional travel costs.

CQ also estimated that members of Congress flying abroad on military planes used more than 1.7 million gallons of jet fuel. The figures does not include jet fuel used by members who traveled abroad on commercial flights.

Last year was the first election year since CQ

began keeping congressional foreign travel records in 1965 that the number of traveling members and the number of trips increased.

The 293 members traveling and 505 government-paid trips each set new records for an election year, breaking marks set in 1966. The trips were taken by 66 senators and 277 representatives, or more than half the members of Congress.

The number of government-paid trips abroad was the second-highest total since CQ began compiling travel statistics. The largest number of trips abroad was 544 taken in 1975, a non-election year.

In addition to the government-paid trips, CQ found that congressmen took at least 85 trips or legs of government-paid trips that were financed by private organizations or the members themselves.

For the third consecutive year, Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y., led congressional travelers. He took seven trips abroad, more than any other member of Congress. One of those trips and part of another were not at government expense.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., was the most frequent Senate traveler, with five foreign trips, all at government expense.

Only 26 senators and 170 representatives reported no government — or privately-paid foreign travel in 1978 — down from 40 senators and 220 representatives who reported no trips the previous year.

As usual, congressmen expressed differing views over the value of foreign travel.

Rep. Keith G. Sebelius, R-Kan., who went to Japan and the People's Republic of China Nov. 18-Dec. 3, said, "I have told my Kansas constituents that I think they certainly got their money's worth."

Rep. David E. Satterfield III, D-Va., said, "All of

my trips have been extremely busy and taxing. I have always learned a great deal from talking to the in-country personnel involved. I also find that while you usually go abroad for one purpose, you wind up getting information and briefings, as I did in Taiwan, on something else that later comes up on the floor."

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., said in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record that "as a delegate to many conferences of the Interparliamentary Union, I have been able to serve the interests of our nation while gaining an enlightening understanding of numerous problems and interests of other nations."

But some members took a different view of foreign travel.

Former Sen. Maryon P. Allen, D-Ala., said neither she nor her late husband, Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala., "ever traveled to other countries acting officially in any manner.... We accepted no honoraria of any sort, no expenses, either for food, lodging or travel. In other words, the Allens were free loaders!"

Freshman Rep. Roo Paul, R-Texas, who did not serve in Congress in 1978, introduced a bill in April that would require advance disclosure of the destinations and costs of all foreign House travel, and require a three-fourths vote of the House to authorize each trip.

"I believe the American people are sick (of) lush foreign trips for (members) and their staff," he said. "This misuse of tax funds must be ended.... (The trips) are as scandalous as a government grant to study Australian aborigines. Both are pure ripoffs." (Congressional Quarterly).

saudi press review

News papers Tuesday featured the ongoing talks between the Crown Prince and the Presidents of Kenya and Somalia. They said that the three leaders reviewed many Arab, Islamic and international issues of common interest.

Al-Medina ran an exclusive story about building a naval college in the country in the next few years. It quoted the Deputy Commander of the Royal Saudi Naval Forces Col. Salem Barayan who said there are already 14 different schools for training naval personnel in the eastern region.

Al-Riyadh headlined the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe talks opening in London and the extensive survey work being done in the occupied West Bank by the Israelis with a view to building

new settlements. Al-Jazirah said that U.S. envoy Robert Strauss and Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil were desperately trying to save the self-government talks by involving new partners.

Commenting on the Taj meeting between the Crown Prince and the Presidents of Kenya and Somalia Al-Jazirah said it was hoped that the talks would clear up some of the mist that has settled over Arab-African relations recently because of superpower intrigues.

"We must put it as forcefully as possible that it is necessary to strengthen Arab-African relations specially in the Horn of Africa," the paper said. It expected the Taj meeting to boost

Arab-Africa cooperation in order to defeat these intrigues which aim at creating political and economic vacuums in addition to military conflicts.

It is interesting to note, the paper continued, that the Taj conference follows closely on the heels of the nonaligned conference in Havana at which Arab and African solidarity was eminently successful in addressing some of the regional and international problems of the age.

Commenting on the same subject Al-Medina said that the Kingdom is very concerned about ensuring peace in Africa because it complements peace in the Middle East. "We already have a lot of experience in settling bilateral disputes," it said. "And we should

be able to bring peace and strengthen the relations between states in dispute."

The paper said that the friendship between the Kingdom and Somalia and Kenya qualifies it to develop its relations with them and to help them politically and economically. The Saudi record with regard to African problems is quite clear and distinguished since the allocation of a billion dollars for the continent's development. This came because of its awareness of its duty and obligations to the African friends and brothers.

Writing about Lebanon Al-Riyadh believed that "the crisis in that country may be on the way to a happy solution because of two factors."

The first is that the Lebanese

and the Arabs are convinced that a new Arab summit is not going to bring a happy ending to the tragedy as previous conferences and recommendations were at variance with the required solution.

The second is that the Lebanese parties, both left and right, are in disarray after losing the support of the countries that used to bankroll them having come to the conclusion that their role has been played and there is nothing more to do."

Calling for direct talks between the PLO and the United States Al-Nadwa said there is a universal agreement that the two sides should start a dialogue in the interest of real peace in the region.

The paper said that the "U.S.

wants to talk to the Palestinians but not with the real representatives of their nation, the PLO.

That is why we see the U.S. trying to talk to or create alternative leaderships. This takes place at a time the U.S. is genuinely convinced that the PLO is the true representative of the people but is not entirely free to talk to them because of the Israeli hegemony in the United States. President Carter had called for restoring the rights of the Palestinians and for a national home for them but then retraced his steps under intense Israeli and American Jewish control and began to make it very difficult for the Palestinians to find a peaceful honorable solution."

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Puerto Rico: the 51st State?

By Ellen Hanne
and Don Shannon

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—On this poor but sunny island 1,000 miles off the Florida coast, a political showdown is looming with serious implications for the rest of America.

Puerto Rico's 3.2 million residents, who have been U.S. citizens since 1917, are showing signs of increasing unhappiness with their current Commonwealth status—a status that brings substantial benefits but also consigns Puerto Rico to a constrained, dependent condition that many here find galling and unhealthy.

As a result, two years from now the people of Puerto Rico will take a crucial plebiscite: Do they want to retain their second-class citizenship, seek independence as a separate nation or try to make Puerto Rico the 51st state?

"It's like two people who have been together for a long time," a San Juan businessman concluded as he considered the island's relationship with the mainland United States. "They have to decide whether to get married or not."

The ultimate decision will have enormous economic, political and social consequences for Puerto Rico, of course. But it will also have a substantial impact across the Caribbean and in the United States as well.

The issue is the hottest political topic on the island, as much a part of life here as sunshine, Salsa music and rich black coffee. It is also a touchy subject in Washington, where the U.S. Congress ultimately will decide whether to go along with the Puerto Ricans' choice.

It appears now that advocates of statehood will win a slight majority in the 1981 plebiscite. That would lead to a formal request to Congress, which could grant statehood by a simple majority vote.

Because Puerto Rico was taken over by the United States during the Spanish-American War in 1898, many U.S. officials believe that the United States has a moral obligation to grant Puerto Rico whatever status it desires.

But many fear that, if Puerto Rico asks for statehood, a small, violent minority bent on independence will turn the island into another Northern Ireland. Others are concerned that the depressed Puerto Rican economy—in which at least 70 per cent of the people qualify for food stamps—could become a drain on the U.S. Treasury if statehood is granted.

The uncertainty about the island's future has disrupted some U.S. business investments here during the last 18 months, according to a New York business executive who asked not to be identified. "There are revolutions in

the morning news every day, some successful and some not," he said. "Businesses are very worried about stability. I sense something of a wait-and-see attitude on the part of business people about Puerto Rico."

Governor Carlos Romero Barceló, 47, who is expected to win a second four-year term next year, is pushing vigorously for statehood. His greatest challenge is not the terrorists, or other political factions, he says, but Puerto Ricans' fear of rejection by the rest of the United States.

On the mainland, another hurdle would have to be cleared: "Ignorance about Puerto Rico," as Romero puts it. A Puerto Rico museum curator was more specific. "Puerto Rico has never been able to live down 'West Side Story,'" he said, referring to the famous "Romco and Juliet" style musical updated in the 1950s to a tale of New York street gangs.

Many Americans have sordid and not always justified impressions of Puerto Rico. They believe it is a foreign country where you can't drink the water. They fear that terrorists are lurking near the tourist resorts.

The truth is more complex. It can be seen in the superhighway between the skyscrapers of San Juan and the tobacco-growing village of Comerio, where most survive on U.S. food stamps. It can be seen in the seaside shantytown of La Perla and the posh gambling casinos of Condado. It can be heard in the diverse and sometimes discordant voices of the Puerto Rican people—the Puerto Rico-born mayor of Miami, Maurice Ferre; old Jibaros farmers in the mountains; radical students talking of revolution and violence; and 20-year-old Puerto Rican Nauti Cruz of South Bronx, New York, who came to the island for the first time this summer to learn the language of his people."

In many ways, Puerto Rico is the USA: Kentucky Fried Chicken, Kinney Shoes and "Bonanza" on TV. It has the same electrical current, U.S. dollars and 15-cent postage stamps. Puerto Ricans bank at Chase Manhattan and shop at the Grand Union supermarket; if they are part of the growing middle class, they may live in Levittown outside San Juan and watch their children play baseball in the "Ligas Pequeñas"—the little league.

But Puerto Rico is also an island unto itself, pungently, pervasively, Hispanic. The architecture and cobblestones of old San Juan date back more than four centuries to Spanish colonial days, which began after Ponce de Leon came here in 1508 to subdue the Taino Indians.

Today the Puerto Rican people are a racial mixture of the Spanish

Conquistadors, black African slaves brought here in the 1500s to work the sugar cane, and Latin American migrants from more recent years. The original Taino Indians died out hundreds of years ago, but some ethnologists believe that the Indian blood survives in some remote mountain families.

The language is irrevocably Spanish, a cultural distinction that the advocates of statehood vow to preserve. The music is Salsa-style, heavy on rhythm and romance. Puerto Rico's pastimes include such Latin favorites as dominoes, cockfighting and politics.

Puerto Rico has managed to cut its birthrate by half over the last 25 years, from about 40 births per 1,000 people to 20 per 1,000. Over one-third of the island's women of childbearing age have been voluntarily sterilized after having the number of children they wanted, according to a family planning expert, Dr. Samuel Lugo of San Juan's industrial hospital.

Still, the population is crowding at an annual rate of 3 per cent, partly because 30,000 more Puerto Ricans return to their island each year than leave it for the mainland United States. Many who return have made enough to buy a house or start a business on the island.

The island once was an agricultural paradise, growing sugar, plantains, exotic fruits, coffee and tobacco in abundance. But decades of exploitation by outside business interests and a major industrialization effort in the 1950s have disrupted that economic base.

Today about 40 per cent of Puerto Rico's rich agricultural land lies fallow. The island must import \$1.2 billion worth of food, including coffee and plantains. "The basic problem of agriculture is not cultivation. We do that very well. The problem is marketing it," says Jose Madera, director of Puerto Rico's Fomento industrial development agency. Other, even poorer, countries sell their crops cheaper on world markets.

Puerto Rico has lost many of its apparel manufacturing plants to the neighboring island of the Dominican Republic, where wages are much lower. Similarly, most of the sugar molasses for Puerto Rico's beverages is imported from the Dominican Republic because it is cheaper. Wages there are just one-fifth as high as those in Puerto Rico.

The economic bind that Puerto Rico finds itself in is illustrated by its per capita income—\$2,800. That is twice as high as the per capita income of any Latin American country. Yet it is also much lower than any of the 50 states, and the cost of living in Puerto Rico is about 20 per cent higher than in mainland USA.

A large part of the problem is that many businesses originally came to Puerto Rico because of its federal tax exemption and the supply of relatively cheap labor in a stable political setting. They had little interest in building an integrated, long-term economy for the island. Until 1973, half of Puerto Rico's jobs were in tobacco, apparel, textiles and leather goods—industries that are particularly susceptible to downturns in economic cycles and that usually are dependent on lower wages.

Today a third of the island's jobs are still in this vulnerable sector, and unemployment is chronic. Only 56 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women in Puerto Rico have jobs compared with 77 per cent of the men and 43 per cent of the women in the 50 States.

We're kind of caught in the middle ground," Andy Vigliucci, editor of "The San Juan Star," concluded. "We don't have a stock of really skilled technical people and yet we don't qualify for low-wage industry."

Puerto Rico's Gross National Product is \$8.5 billion a year, and the U.S. government pumps in an additional \$3.5 billion in food stamps, housing subsidies, welfare and other aid. The federal food stamp program here, which will cost \$915 million in fiscal 1980, is used by 53 per cent of the island's families. The "cupones" are so much a part of Puerto Rican life that they have become a black-market currency.

As an independent country, Puerto Rico would lose most of this federal bounty. As a state, it would be eligible for billions more. One question for Washington then is whether the new federal taxes imposed on Puerto Ricans under statehood would balance out this drain on the federal treasury. Some sketchy government studies argue that it would, but many observers are skeptical.

And some Americans take still another view. "The commitment we have made (to respond to a statehood request) is not going to give us economic benefits, but it's a moral commitment," according to Laura Hudson, an aide to Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, who has long been involved in the Puerto Rico status issue.

"I don't see how, as a leader of the free world, as a leader against colonial adventurism, we could

deny that to them," she said. "The conditions under which statehood would be granted, of course, are subject to negotiation."

Ironically, when Gen. Nelson A. Miles landed on the wrong side of the island on July 25, 1898, during the Spanish-American War and seized it without a major battle, some Puerto Ricans thought he was coming to help liberate them. (Puerto Rico's first autonomous government—after four centuries of Spanish colonial rule—had been in operation only a month under an agreement with Spain.)

But the islanders soon learned the truth: they were gaining a new colonial master. For decades afterward, the U.S. president directly appointed Puerto Rico's governor, judges and other key officials. Puerto Ricans were subject to laws made by a U.S. Congress in which they had no voice.

When Puerto Ricans were made U.S. citizens in 1917, cynics charged that it was only to provide more soldiers for the U.S. army. Since then, more than 200,000 Puerto Ricans have died in the U.S. armed forces.

Under their current Commonwealth status, Puerto Rican residents and businesses today remain exempt from federal income taxes but subject to most other U.S. laws. They must comply with the \$2.90-an-hour minimum wage, job safety and pollution control standards.

Puerto Rico's Commonwealth government is just like a state government, with taxes, an elected governor, a legislature and a massive bureaucracy. But Puerto Ricans still may not vote for president and their only voice in the U.S. Congress is a "resident commissioner" who can vote only in House committees, not on the House floor.

As a state, Puerto Rico would qualify for seven house members and two senators and get more federal aid. But it would lose its federal tax exemption, the cornerstone of the island's fragile economy.

I am absolutely opposed to statehood," declares 61-year-old former Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, the father of Puerto Rico's Commonwealth status. Loss of that exemption would ruin Puerto Rico, he believes.

Munoz Marin lives in frail retirement now, in a graceful old home in the rain forest near San Juan. Bamboo thicker than the width of a hand grows next to his favorite chair on the veranda. Four hundred trees shut out the sunlight. Small green lizards run back and forth.

"No system is perfect," he says. "Commonwealth can be improved, but for Puerto it is still best."

Munoz Marin is too old to continue leading his Commonwealth Party, and his Commonwealth dream shows signs of age. The bridge of Commonwealth status is crumbling, with support shifting to the opposite ends it once spanned—statehood and independence. Critics contend that Commonwealth status is politically humiliating and economically stultifying.

Munoz Marin's longtime nemesis, 75-year-old former Gov. Luis Ferre, holds forth in the marble splendor of the Puerto Rican Senate. Don Luis, as president of that body and, like Munoz Marin, a revered senior statesman of the island.

"If we are to continue to depend on tax exemptions, we are building on sand," said Ferre, who made his fortune in the cement business. "We cannot build on sand. The tax exemption is something we could lose anytime, a privilege from Congress that Congress could take away."

He believes statehood is inevitable. "It is a process of maturity. We are U.S. citizens. We must become a state of the union. Congress can delay it, Congress can set conditions to make it viable, but Congress cannot say no."

Others are equally sure that Congress will never say yes.

"We are completely convinced that the U.S. will not grant statehood. We know it is not going to come," said Roberto Aponte, 32, deputy director of the Independence Party. "Commonwealth is not working...We have become so dependent in the last 20 years that people are now used to getting a handout and are used to not working...So independence is the only answer."

Although its party usually wins only 4 per cent to 8 per cent of the vote, the Independence movement is gaining support among disaffected proponents of Commonwealth status. The party is led by charismatic Ruben Berrios, 40, who roomed at Yale Law School with California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and Sen. Gary Hart, of Colorado.

But how could Puerto Rico possibly survive as an independent nation?

Berrios believes that the island could produce about 40 per cent



of what it now imports, if the economy were geared to self-sufficiency rather than absentee investment and that there should also be some nationalization of industry and a hope of exploiting nickel and copper deposits in the mountains.

But there still would be Puerto Rico's total dependence on foreign oil. The Commonwealth's biggest industrial project, the Commonwealth Refining Co., was caught with fixed-price contracts during the OPEC price hikes and had to file for reorganization under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The island certainly would require massive infusions of U.S. aid.

"We would like independence with a Marshall Plan," conceded Raul Serrano, a retired Puerto Rico supreme court judge who is active in the Independence Party. You cannot create a dependent economy for eight decades and then say, if you want independence, we'll wash our hands of you."

An even more radical re-ordering of Puerto Rico's economy, based on the Cuban model, is advocated by the Socialist Party, led by Juan Mari Bras. Mari Bras has only an uneasy alliance with Berrios, who favors a European-type Democratic Socialism.

While Berrios' party seeks a peaceful disentanglement of the island from the United States, Mari Bras' group does not believe that is possible.

"I think a revolution is necessary in the long run," Mari Bras said in an interview. He sat surrounded by posters of Che Guevara and other revolutionary heroes. "It would include great periods of friction, including violence. We hope that can be as limited as possible."

At the posh sidewalk cafe across from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, two New York-born Puerto Ricans sipped drinks on a hot August evening.

"Our position is that Puerto Rico has been at war with the U.S. since 1898," one of them, 32-year-old Dylcia Pagan Morales, said. Her husband, William, was sentenced last spring to 89 years in state prison and 10 in federal prison for criminal possession of dangerous weapons, reckless endangerment and interstate transport of explosives.

He was caught last summer when a bomb exploded in his hands at what police described as a "bomb factory" in Queens. Numerous pieces of literature from the Puerzas Armadas de Liberacion National, the clandestine New York-based Puerto Rican independence group, were found in the apartment. Morales was seriously injured, losing his fingers and part of his face. But he managed to escape from his Bellevue Hospital room May 22 and has been at large ever since.

The FALN has claimed responsibility for at least 58 bombings in New York, Chicago and Washington since 1974. The most serious was on Jan. 2, 1975, when a bomb exploded in the Frances Tavern on Wall Street at lunchtime, killing four persons and injuring 53. "To us, it's kind of difficult to understand how this country, which had those 13 original colonies which fought for independence from Britain, can colonize other people," Mrs. Morales' friend, Luis Rosado, 28, said.

Rosado was jailed for nine months last year after he refused to cooperate with a grand jury investigating the FALN. He and Mrs. Morales are now trying to free Puerto Rican nationalists from prison, including three who participated in the 1954 attack on the U.S. House of Representatives.

In that scatter-gun attack, gunmen opened fire on the House floor from the visitors' gallery,

wounding five Congressmen. Four years earlier, two Puerto Ricans had tried to shoot their way into Blair House to assassinate President Harry S. Truman, while others led an island-wide uprising in which 29 persons were killed and 51 injured.

Governor Romero, a Yale graduate, is the man who more than anyone else is pushing the island to a statehood referendum in 1981.

"Prior to 1940, statehood seemed like an impossibility," he said. "From the point of view of being Catholic and the point of view of not being next to the mainland, these seemed like obstacles that were insurmountable. But when Alaska and Hawaii became states, then all of a sudden the non-contiguity barrier and the multi-racial barrier were eliminated, and when Kennedy became president the religious barrier was eliminated."

Support for statehood in Puerto Rico has grown from 12 per cent in 1952 to what Romero predicts will be a majority vote in the 1981 plebiscite. "This is like a snowball," he said. "I am no longer pulling it, I am riding it."

Other observers predict that if the statehood advocates win, they will win by only a slender margin. And sources in Congress say that will not be enough for Congress to grant statehood.

One influential Congressman noted that, unlike Hawaii and Alaska, Puerto Rico has a vocal, and sometimes violent, minority opposed to statehood.

"Not only would it take a very, very high degree of affirmative support on the island, but an expectation that the majority would win acquiescence from the minority," the Congressman said. "If the acquiescence seemed a very long and tortuous wait after the vote for statehood, then Congress would have to pause."

Romero disputed the idea that a large majority vote in Puerto Rico would be required by Congress. "Which state of the Union now-days guarantees that it would have a real large plurality for statehood, if they were offered Commonwealth status without paying federal income taxes?" he asked.

Although Puerto Rico today is a "welfare Commonwealth," it would not become a welfare state, Romero said.

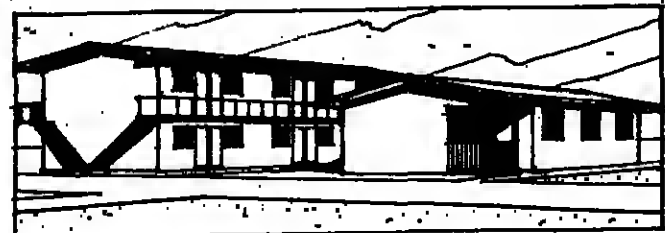
"I don't think it would be a drain because I think, as a state, Puerto Rico would advance economically faster, and as the standard of living is raised then more people could afford to pay their taxes," he said. "Eventually the balance of federal taxes to Puerto Rico versus the payments by Puerto Rico would be comparable to those of other poor states." Romero believes that indepen-

dence for Puerto Rico is "not viable, period." But if Congress did reject Puerto Rico's request for statehood, which Romero calls "an impossibility," Romero would head for the independence camp. "If my brother refuses me entrance to his home," he concluded, "I have no other way to go but to build my own home." — (LAT)

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(S-8-79)

Mexico varsity meet

Mennea shows sprint form

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP) — Italian Pietro Mennea ran the fourth fastest 200 meters in history Monday before a heavy, steady rain forced the postponement of two track and field finals in the 10th World University Games.

Officials wanted to postpone three events. But the discus throwers would not leave the infield at the Olympic stadium, despite repeated attempts by officials to get them in out of the rain.

They stayed in the downpour, going about their business, ignoring the rain and the imploring officials and sailing the discus into the chilly showers, then squinting through gloom to watch it knife into the soaked and soggy turf.

Wolfgang Schmidt of East Germany eventually won it a throw of 61.78 meters, 10 meters behind his world record. Markku Tuokko of Finland was second at 59.82, followed by Antoinin Wibrankio of Czechoslovakia, 58.32.

Russians Andrei Prokofiev and Maria Koulitchounova won two of the other three track and field finals that made up the bulk of the schedule for this biennial, multiple-sport festival that has drawn college-age athletes from 95 nations.

The victories put the Soviets all but out of reach of the competition in the quest for a successful defense of the overall title they won in Bulgaria in 1977. With

most of the day's finals completed, the Russians had a leading 28 gold medals and 60 overall.

The United States could gain only a single medal, a silver by Rosalyn Bryant, California, in the women's 400 meters, in the rain-interrupted program. But that pushed the American total to 15 gold and 42 total.

Romania was third at 11-23. Mennea's time of 19.96 came in a morning preliminary heat for the 200. It compares with the world record of 19.83 and set both a Games and European record.

"I think I am the best 200 athlete in world," Mennea said, and set his sights on breaking the world mark in either the 200 meter semifinals Tuesday or the finals Wednesday.

The afternoon rains washed out the men's 400-meter dash and the partially-completed pole vault. The 400 was rescheduled for Tuesday.

Refuses comeback offer

Stewart resists temptation

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (AP) — Jackie Stewart, three times winner of the World Drivers' Championship, Monday turned down a \$2.5 million offer to return to the Formula One circuits and to what he called the "rat race."

The 40-year-old Scotsman, who retired in 1973, said he made his decision known in a telephone call

to Brabham owner Bernie Ecclestone who had wanted to hire him for the 1980 season.

"Obviously, I was very much tempted by the financial rewards, and secondly it would have meant an engineering and testing challenge that did excite me," he said. "But on the other hand, I have to think of my family, of my two sons. And frankly, it is a rat race I don't want to be back in to face that whole drama again."

"My life is quite full. I am associated with 14 different companies in a variety of areas so I am very busy. Even in consideration of the money and of the challenge I feel I made the right decision to stay out."

His wife did not try to influence him. "She stayed very much in the neutral corner. This was only my decision."

His condition played no role in this. "Physically and mentally I am in very good shape, probably in better shape than when I was still racing."

He made plain the negotiations had covered quite a bit of ground before he decided against the Brabham offer.

Despite government warning

Irish still defiant on tour

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 (R) — Irish Rugby Union officials said Tuesday their invitation to a multi-racial South African team to tour here next month still stands, despite a government threat to prevent the team from coming.

Their statement came after Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy told journalists here Monday night that if the rugby union did not withdraw the invitation, the government "will take action to stop the team coming into the country."

The invitation to the multi-racial Barbarians Team to play two games in each country was issued by the rugby Unions of England, Scotland, Wales and Ire-



GOOCH GOES: England's Graham Gooch turns to see Viharnawath catch him out bowled by Ghavri for 79 in the final Test at the Oval last week.

Two Springboks included

South Africans announce British tour team

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11 (R) — The South African Barbarian Rugby Club Tuesday announced its multi-racial squad for the controversial tour of Britain next month, including in the side a full Springbok cap and a junior Springbok player.

Kevin de Klerk, Springbok and Transvaal lock forward, and Martiens le Roux, junior Springbok and Orange Free State prop, are among the eight white players in the 24-man squad.

There are also eight colored and eight black members of the party, announced in Cape Town by Barbarians president and tour manager Chick Henderson.

Henderson, a former Scotland, Oxford University, British Barbarians and Transvaal player, said the selectors had chosen a versatile squad.

"Versatility is the keynote, for most of the players can play in several positions," he said.

The team, invited by the British "home" unions in the face of government disapproval and vehement opposition by left-wingers, are to play two matches in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

No captain has been announced as it is Barbarians Club tradition to appoint a captain for the day for each match.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said in an interview published Tuesday he hoped the French Rugby Federation would decline an invitation to send a team to tour South Africa next year.

The federation meets on Thursday to decide whether to accept the invitation, lodged by the South African rugby authorities. Francois-Poncet has already blocked a proposal that South African team should tour France next month by refusing them visas.

He said France's stand on sport-

ing contacts with South Africa conformed with the policy of the International Olympic Committee and with the European sporting ministers' agreement reached in Athens last March.

Monday Francois-Poncet told reporters he could not stop the tour taking place if the federation accepted the invitation.

World television rights will earn \$1.8 million.

Purses for all boxers will total \$1.2 million.

Kerzner also said the guest list will have "many additions" before Oct. 20, but already included South African, Zimbabwe Rhodesian and Bophuthatswanan cabinet ministers.

Baseball may be Olympic sport

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (AP) — Bowie Kuhn, commissioner of Major League baseball, expressed the hope Monday that baseball will become an official Olympic sport in time for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Kuhn appeared at the annual meeting of the Amateur International Baseball Federation, which are being attended by representatives of 30 countries including Cuba, Japan and Korea.

The meetings are being co-hosted by the United States Baseball Federation and the Los Angeles Dodgers. Among those on hand for a presentation by Kuhn Monday were Bob Paul, a representative of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Before his speech, Kuhn expressed optimism about the goal.

"I'd say the chances of baseball being an official Olympic sport in 1984 are pretty good," he said. "This meeting is a key to making it a reality. It dramatizes the effort that representatives of 30 countries are in favor of such an idea."

"The U.S. Baseball Federation is the key organization in this country as far as an Olympic effort is concerned but we in professional baseball will be standing behind this effort in any way we can."

Bob Smith, chairman of board of the U.S. Baseball Federation, said an international commission will be named shortly to spearhead the effort.

Baseball has never been an Olympic sport. The host country of the games is allowed to choose one sport for its Olympics.

Holder protests

Record run claim disputed

LONG BEACH, California Sept. 11 (AP) — Gary Gabelich, holder of the official land speed record, has protested the method used by Stan Barrett in his claimed record-breaking run Sunday.

Barrett steered his 48,000-horsepower 39-foot rocket car, a three-wheel motorcycle, to a top speed of 638.337 miles per hour at the Bonneville Salt Flats of Utah.

That beat the land speed record of 622.407 mph two-way average by Gabelich in 1970 and also Gabelich's fastest one-way average run of 631.367 mph the same year.

"Records are made to be broken as long as you abide by the rules," said Gabelich on Monday. "I just feel rules should not be changed to accommodate a vehicle."

Barrett's speed was an average over 52.8 feet, which is .01 of a mile.

"That short distance was used to accommodate the vehicle's top speed and is not an average over a measured mile like has been done in the past since 1910."

Guys like Craig Breedlove, Art and Walt Arons, John Cobb, Donald and Malcolm Campbell, Barney Oldfield and Henry Ford spent a lot of money and a lot of heartaches to establish the official world land speed record.

"They did this over the authorized official recognized distance. A lot of guys have died trying to establish the official record. It's just like any other sport, you shouldn't change the rules in the middle of the game to score."



ATTACK: Gregor Stevens of Leicester City tries to take the ball from Clive Allen of Queens' Park Rangers during an attack on the Leicester goal during a recent game.

Despite government warning

Irish still defiant on tour

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Their statement came after Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy told journalists here Monday night that if the rugby union did not withdraw the invitation, the government "will take action to stop the team coming into the country."

The invitation to the multi-racial Barbarians Team to play two games in each country was issued by the rugby Unions of England, Scotland, Wales and Ire-

land last month.

A senior official of the Irish Rugby Union said Tuesday their invitation still stood and would be discussed at a long-scheduled meeting of the four unions' committee on Friday.

But he added that if O'Kennedy ruled that the team could not come, "I suppose it would be ostrich-like for us to say the tour is still on."

O'Kennedy was expected to discuss the controversy with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and the British Foreign Office spokesman Douglas Hurd at a meeting here Tuesday of Common Market foreign ministers.

Europe weekend football results

FORAR, Scotland, Sept. 11 (R) — Forfar Athletic beat Queen's Park two-one in a Scottish Football League Division Two match here Monday night.

The match had been brought forward.

In Stockholm, Halmstad B.K. retained its lead of the Swedish First Division despite Monday night's loss by 2-0 to Stockholm club Hammarby.

In Boras the top clash between local Siegforsborg and Gothenburg was delayed by over an hour when a fence between the stands

and the field collapsed. Seven people were taken to hospital with injuries before the match could start, and 20,000 home fans could watch the home team win 2-1.

Home	Away	Score
Hammarby	Gothenburg	1-0
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
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IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1

Home	Away	Score
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
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IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1
IFK Goteborg	IFK Norrby	2-1

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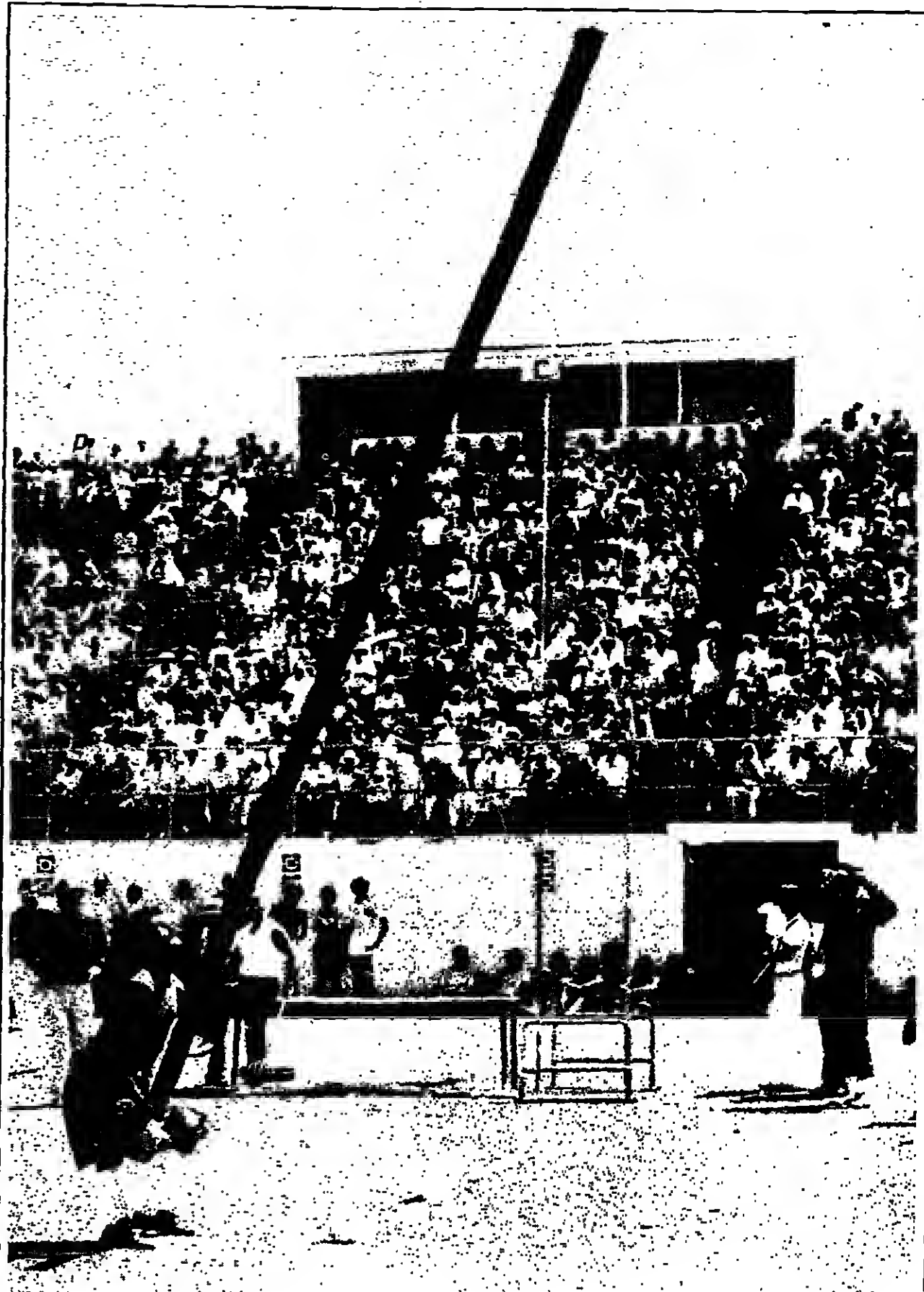
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Tome sweet tome — on ice



CRYOGENIC LITERATURE: It's enough to send a shiver down your spine. Books on ice seems a novel twist on the theory of preserving knowledge for posterity. Over 40,000 tomes have recently been collected at a commercial freezer in San Jose, California, USA. And with the temperature 20 degrees below zero, it would seem that only the bright student would be attracted to the old and valuable books. The reason for the cold collection, usually based in the Stanford University Library in Palo Alto, is that they were caught in a flood during construction of a new wing at the university. The authorities acted quickly... to save the books from permanent damage from mold scores of students and teachers loaded the books into boxes. From there they were placed into refrigerated trucks and taken in the 5,000 square-ft freezer. The rescue operation is only the first stage in the preservation of the collection valued at \$1 million. Trained experts will attempt to remove moisture from the volumes with freeze dry equipment such as they use in the frozen foods industry. Then the ticklish job, cleaning, repairing and re-binding will begin. The whole operation is planned to take a year. Part of the 40,000 collection (above) is seen in the freezer. Books in their boxes (below) await the massive and chilly job of shelving them.



YANKEE CABER: "Ach hoots, mon..." what is this... a gathering of the clans, dressed in traditional tartan sporting their sporans and devouring mountains of haggis. The whirl of the pipes added to the sporting occasion. Only one thing was out of place. The setting was not the heather of bonny Scotland... but the sunlight grass of America: Aye Robbie Burns would probably have enjoyed it all. Every year those canny Yanks with ancestral roots in their home Scotland take part in the Highland Games at Dunedin in Florida, California. Such is their pride in the heritage of Scotland that even their accents change as they grunt and groan the ancient sport of tossing the caber.



HORSING A ROUND: Fuel saving is the new international fad. People everywhere — well, nearly everywhere — are cutting down on the amount they spend on fuel and the amount they consume. In Mexico they have hundreds of years of reserves of oil but just as many Mexicans use the horse as those who go by motor car. In Barcelona, Spain, a former city official has gone back to using the good old dependable four-legged transport — man's best — or is it second best friend, the horse. Senor Febrer uses his horse for all his inner city travel and doesn't have to worry about the price of gasoline. However, he does have his problems. People have forgotten the stuff they used to shovel up for the hubbard, and folk do not take kindly to that anymore. Then there's the oats. He — it — the horse, must have his oats. And horse feed is no longer cheap. Then with vets fees, stabling, tackle and doctors bills when he falls off laughing at the traffic-jammed motorists — Senor Febrer might think it's cheaper to run a 3-liter Alfa Romeo.



MOUNTBATTEN MOURNERS: Sad, contemplative, serious, watchful, puzzled and indifferent... the camera captured all the expression of people who turned out for the passing of Lord Louis Mountbatten when he was buried at Romsey Abbey Sept. 3. The old brushed away their tears. The young walked silently beside them past the candlelit coffin. They came in their thousands to Romsey Abbey some in jeans and anoraks others in uniform of black mourning, to pay their respects. Among the first in the queue proudly wearing his medals was 60 year-old Captain Sidney Glaskie from Manchester, one of many Burma Star veterans there.

Arabs urging Lloyds to rescind Gulf policy

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Gulf States will hold talks with Lloyds insurance underwriters here on Thursday in an effort to rescind a Lloyds declaration of the Gulf as a war zone, Lloyds sources said Monday.

Representatives of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain will attend the talks which follow strong Gulf protests against the Lloyds declaration six weeks ago, which increased insurance premiums on the hulls of vessels plying the strategic Gulf, the sources added.

The Gulf states would try to persuade the British underwriters to reverse the decision which they consider unjustified, they said. A storm of official and press protests in the Gulf followed the

Lloyds announcement on July 30. Kuwait said it would refuse to pay the extra war risk premium and Gulf newspapers have suggested that the Gulf states should then sell shipping insurance and reinsurance through their own companies which would not change the extra premium.

The Lloyds move followed a warning issued by the State Department in Washington of a possible hijacking of an oil tanker in the straits of Hormuz, one of the world's most vulnerable waterways, through which pass half of the world's oil trade.

The Lloyds decision, which took effect on August 14, canceled existing insurance policies and replaced them with new ones incorporating a war risk premium.

Slight gains in late trading follow earlier firm opening

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — The market opened steady and in the afternoon hours in positive territory holding a small gain in late trading. At the closing bell the Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 2.73 to 876.88, Dow Jones Industrial Transport advanced 2.05 to 260. 1/2, and Dow Jones Industrial utilities lost 33 to 108.09. Volume of trading for the day was 33.1 million shares as breadth was on the positive side with advances leading declines 816 to 607 and 432 issues unchanged. The American Exchange Index advanced 5.75 to 223.42.

Growth and glimmers were mixed with JFI up 1/2 to 79 1/2, Smithline up 1/2 to 47, Upjohn rose 1/2 to 4 1/2, MMM lost 1/2 to 53 1/2, Motorola gained 1/2 to 49, Texas Inst. advanced 1/2 to 95 1/2, Federated Dept. Stores lost 1/2 to 70 1/2, Procter Gamble fell 1/2 to 77 1/2, and American Broadcasting added 1/2 to 45 1/2.

Energy issues continued to be strong with Free Port Minerals up 2 1/2 to 49 1/2, Getty Oil rose 1/2 to 61, Mesa Petroleum advanced 1/2 to 70, Hohl up 1/2 to 47 1/2, Std. Oil of Cal up 1/2 to 57 1/2, Haliburton gained 1/2 to 80, Schlumberger advanced 2 1/2 to 85 1/2, Transco climbed 2 1/2 to 34 1/2, and Murphy Oil advanced 3 1/2 to 72.

In the basic industry sector, Colt Inds. up 1/2 to 46 1/2, Allied Chem. lost 1/2 to 38 1/2, Dupont rose 1/2 to 43 1/2, Monsanto gained 1/2 to 56 1/2, Great Northern Nekeosa lost 1/2 to 36 1/2, Boise Cascade rose 1/2 to 37 1/2, Johns Manville up 1/2 to 75 1/2, Lone Star added 1/2 to 25, and Gibraltar Financial lost 1/2 to 15 1/2.

Autos remained negative with Chrysler off 1/2 to 8 and Ford down 1/2 to 43 1/2, while Machinery issues remained positive with Bucyrus Erie up 1/2 to 20 1/2, and Joy Mfg. gained 1/2 to 32. Gambling stocks were sharply lower with Bally off 1/2 to 36 1/2, and Resorts Intl. dropped 1/2 to 39 1/2.

Among the aerospace, airlines,

and rails Boeing up 1/2 to 46 1/2, General Dynamics gained 1/2 to 41, Transworld rose 1/2 to 19 1/2, Northwest up 1/2 to 31 1/2, Burlington Northern advanced 1/2 to 60 1/2, Southern lost 1/2 to 55, and Union Pacific up 1/2 to 71 1/2.

Electrical equipment and metals remained little changed with the exception of Alcoa up 1/2 to 56 and Newmont added 1/2 to 73.1.

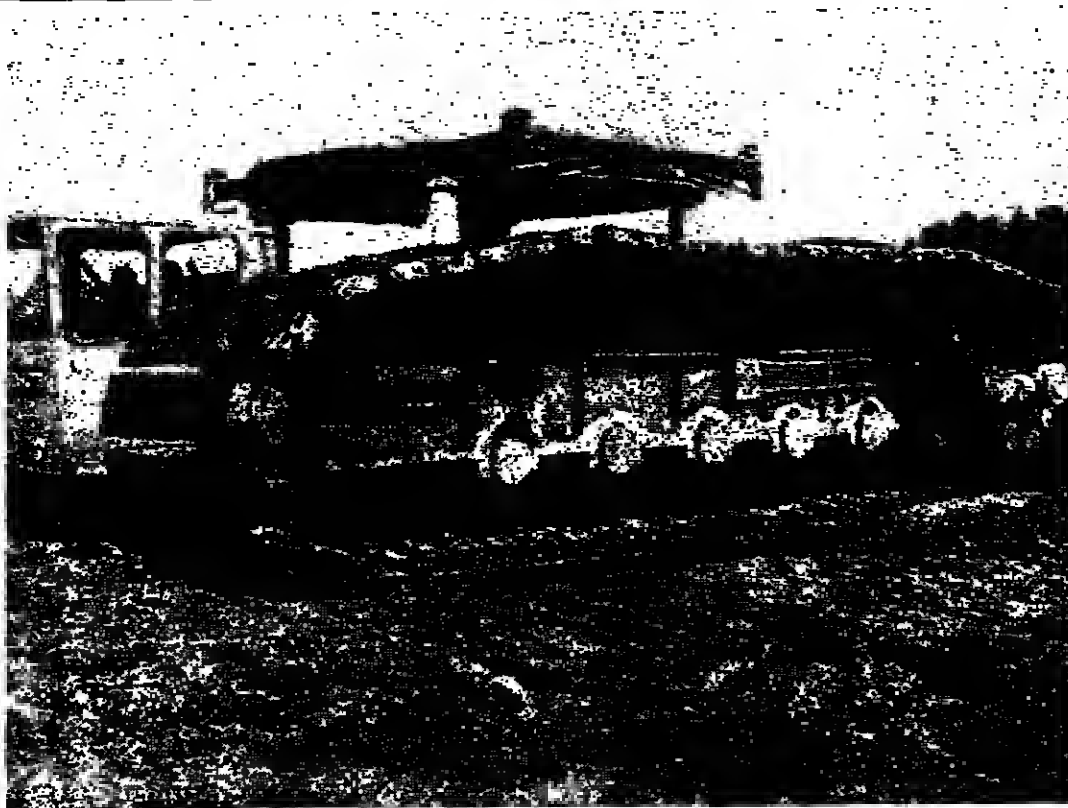
In the precious metals sector, golds were slightly mixed with Campbell Red Lake up 1/2 to 22 1/2, Dome Mines fell 1/2 to 44 1/2, Homestake added 1/2 to 40 1/2.

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U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.365
Pound Sterling	7.55	7.60	7.58
Deutsche Mark (100)	186.00	186.25	185.80
Swiss F (100)	207.00	207.00	206.00
French F (100)	80.00	80.00	79.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.50	41.55
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.70	103.35	103.35
Syrian Lira (100)	86.60	79.00	—
Egyptian Pound	4.48	4.63	—
Kuwait Dinar	12.20	12.20	—
Jordanian Dinar	11.25	11.23	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.00	88.80	—
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.00	90.00	—
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.88	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	9.50	—	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	74.50	74.10	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.00	86.85	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.20	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	33.00	34.20	—
Gold kg.	36,800.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	4,290.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.20	15.60	15.60
Canadian Dollar	2.88	4.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	131.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	171.00	170.00
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	85.00	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	—	46.00

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TRACTOR LOAD-CARRIER: This new 165-ton track-mounted load-carrying tractor made by Weierhütte in W. Germany is already being used in the brown coal regions of Czechoslovakia and Greece. The carrier, with its 3-yard-wide tracks, was designed for the heaviest kind of open-cast mining equipment and can move installations weighing up to 400 tons. It moves at a speed of 15 yards per minute. In its lowest gear it manages a maximum of 5 yards and when unloaded 30 yards per minute. The 10-yard long, metre-wide and 3-yard high transporter is powered by a 250 H.P. diesel motor. The Westphalian company, which also is known around the world as a producer of dredgers and excavators, extends its range of transport machinery for open-cast mining with this load-bearing caterpillar (presently available in three versions). The range includes track-mounted, rail and wheel vehicles as well as walking draglines and fork-lifts which can also be used to move heavy loads.

Of one per cent of GNP Bonn exceeds U.N. aid targets

BONN, Sept. 11 (INP) — The Federal Republic of Germany has exceeded the target set by the United Nations of making one per cent of the gross national product available for state and private development aid. The total

amount made available by Germany last year amounted to \$ 8 billion. This represented a sum equalling 1.12 per cent of the gross national product and was above the average amount achieved by the Western industrial nations of 1.05 per cent. In 1978, public development aid contributions amounted to some \$ 2.3 billion. Private contributions by industry, the churches and other organizations amounted to more than twice this amount, namely \$ 5.6 billion.

The market economy basis of the German economy has had much to do with the achievement of this result. Industry is called upon to involve itself with investments and other capital employment of funds providing that these appear to be important and justified from the development political point of view. In return, the state provides industry with tax concessions. As far as the Federal Government is concerned, it has yet to arrive at the 0.7 per cent target set by the United Nations for public contributions; however, this target is still being pursued. As a consequence, for years now the budget of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation which is responsible for development aid has grown annually to a greater degree than the budgets of other ministries. For example, the overall budget this year rose by 7.8 per cent as compared with last year; however, the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation rose by all of 14.2 per cent. This reveals that Bonn is

seriously bent on arriving at the 0.7 per cent target.

In 1970, the overall private and public aid contributions of Germany to the developing nations amounted to \$ 3 billion. That corresponded to a 0.8 per cent share of the gross national product. Up until 1977, it proved to be possible to increase the total net contributions considerably; in that year, they amounted to \$ 7.4 billion — corresponding to 1.12 per cent of the gross national product. This corresponds to an average annual increase of 14 per cent.

If one compares the absolute contributions to the developing countries rather than the percentages, it is shown that Germany occupied third position just behind Great Britain with the United States taking top spot. In addition, Germany is the second largest donor after the United States for industrial finished goods and semi-finished products from the developing countries. Furthermore, taken on a pro capita basis, Germany has purchased more goods from the developing nations than any other industrial country.

As a result of this policy, Germany's imports have increased from Third World countries from \$ 13.4 billion in 1972 to \$ 33 billion last year. This increase in imports exceeded that from the industrial countries so that the share of the developing countries with regard to total German imports has gone up from 18.6 per cent in 1972 to 21.8 per cent last year.

Kuwait will address Oxford seminar

LONDON, Sept. 11 — Kuwait's Oil Minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, will address the OPEC and OAPEC sponsored Oxford Energy Seminar at St. Catherine's College later this week.

He will speak at the penultimate session of the two-week seminar Thursday under the theme "Opportunities and constraints for OPEC," as will OAPEC's Asst. Sec-Gen Abdul Aziz Al Watari.

Sabah will join the panel, on the final session Friday on "Conflicts and mutualities of interest" together with OPEC Sec-Gen Rene Ortiz, OAPEC Sec-Gen Ali Attiga, BP Director P.L. Walters,

and EEC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner who intends to emphasize the mutual interests of producers and consumers and the need for close contact between them.

World Energy

The two-week Oxford Energy Seminar, under the general theme "world energy: options and policies," is being organized by the Middle East Center of St. Anthony's College, Oxford, together with the host college, St. Catherine's. It is expected to become an annual event. It is being attended by around 50 delegates from the oil produc-

ing countries, the major oil companies, the industrialized countries, businessmen and academics.

Supply and demand

The broad areas being covered include energy supply and demand, oil, coal, nuclear power, and alternative energy sources.

Speakers have already included Venezuela's oil minister, Qatar's finance minister and Gabon's director of petroleum resources among many others. Sheikh Yamani is not expected to speak. The Kingdom is being represented by Yasser Al Herbish, Senior Economist of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Qurayt Municipality	Building a mosque	209	50	Sept. 18
	Importing house furniture (for the second time)	210	free	Sept. 17
	Clothes for workers (for the second time)	211	free	Sept. 16
Medina Municipality	Supply of fuel (for the second time)	—	50	Sept. 18
	Importing electric machines	—	50	Sept. 18
	Supplying library requirements	—	100	Sept. 18
	Supply of car spare parts	—	150	Sept. 18
Riyadh Water and Sewage Department	Digging three co-ordinators of waste from water purification plants in Malaz, Shumaisi and Manfouha, and get rid of it contents	24	300	Oct. 6
Hail Education Department	Simplified schools, third group	7-99/1400	100	Oct. 1
Riyadh University	Painting the university faculties	9-99/1400	200	Sept. 30

Experts at petroleum congress say

LNG reserves may ease crisis

BUCHAREST, Sept. 11 (AP) — Reserves of natural gas which could help ease the energy crisis may lie off the coasts of Canada, Spain and Venezuela, experts said Tuesday.

In one of several papers presented to a seminar of the 10th World Petroleum Congress, Canadian oil economist Neil McMillan estimated that Canada's Labrador Sea alone will yield 18 billion barrels of oil and four trillion cubic meters of natural gas.

Oil reserves of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay are estimated at 9.7 billion barrels.

The Canadian reserves could become an important contributor to U.S. energy needs now that American domestic gas production has peaked.

"The Labrador Sea has many of the earmarks of the North Sea," McMillan told the seminar. "Many explorationists think that the petroleum successes of the Labrador Sea will in the end be found to match the North Sea."

He added, "nothing to date has been found to detract from this expectation."

A Texan geologist predicted that undiscovered oil and natural gas reserves probably exceed the amounts in known oil fields.

Michel T. Halboury told the Conference that by the mid-1990s, half the world's oil production will come from fields not yet found.

He urged thorough exploration on an offshore areas, including Baffin Bay, the Trondheim coast of North and southwest Ireland "to meet the soaring demands for new petroleum supplies."

"The ultimate recoverable crude oil supplies of the world are estimated 304 billion tons," he told the delegates. "This includes 48 billion tons which have been produced through 1975, 115 billion tons of estimated remaining reserves and 141 billion tons of potential future discoveries."

A former president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Halboury spoke at the first full day's session of the week-long conference, which brings together some 3,500 petroleum businessmen and experts from over 70 countries.

Halboury warned that unless the oil industry undertook a program of vigorous exploration, world reserves would fall dangerously low.

"There is great urgency to search for and find new oil reserves in order to establish enough lead time for the world's scientific and technological community to research, develop and produce in sufficient quantities other sources of energy which are

needed for the long term energy requirements to be met." He called on governments to agree on "proper regulatory frameworks which will enhance exploration."

World oil production was about 57 million barrels per day, Halboury said, and it could grow to about 66 million barrels a day without any new discoveries.

If potential new sources are expected, production could top 90 million barrels, he added.

Natural gas and liquid natural gas will no longer be major sources of energy after the year 2000 unless new reservoirs are found quickly, another U.S. petroleum expert told the congress.

A. A. Meyerhoff of Oklahoma said proven, probable and potential natural gas reserves stand at 6,950 trillion cubic feet, enough to last until the end of the century at present levels of consumption.

But, Meyerhoff said, vast amounts of natural gas and liquid natural gas are believed to lie undiscovered.

"Nothing illustrates this point better than the following statistic: 2,592,000 wells had been drilled in the U.S. as of Jan. 1, 1978. But only 859,000 wells had been drilled in the remainder of the world."

Meyerhoff agreed that future gas supplies would come primarily from Siberia and the Middle East, although important reserves were believed to be in contained in the North Sea, Northwestern Europe, southeastern Australia and the shelf between New Guinea and Australia.

"The western Siberia Basin is overwhelming," he added. "The entire Soviet arctic shelf, the largest in the world, undoubtedly is uncertain in many places by very large gas and LNG reserves."

The Soviet Union is planning major development of facilities for extracting oil from shale rock, Soviet Technicians say.

In a paper presented at the Congress, Soviet experts said shale processing units capable of handling 1,000 to 3,000 tons of rock each day are under construction or on the drawing boards.

"Oil shales are used on a commercial scale in the U.S.S.R.," the report said. "They are utilized as pulverized fuel for large power stations and are subjected to thermal decomposition for the production of synthetic hydrocarbons."

Shale oil is one of the so-called synthetic fuels whose development is considered an important part of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's energy program. The Western United States has vast deposits of shale.

In their paper, the Soviets predicted shale oil would be used

commercially for power generation and as a source of chemical raw materials.

About 40 shale-based products are manufactured in the Soviet Union, the authors said, including coke for carbon electrodes, oil wood impregnation, soil conditioners and rubber softeners.

According to the paper, 1,000-ton gas generators for extracting shale oil is now under construction and other larger units are planned.

The Soviets extract shale not from open pit mines and the restore the surface by planting trees or crops, the report said. Opponents of shale development in the United States have argued that strip mines would damage the environment and ruin the beauty of the countryside.

Western experts attending the six-day conference have said that Western Siberia districts of the Soviet Union are expected to hold the largest, undiscovered gas fields.

But in their paper, the Soviet delegation gave no estimate of its total reserves, nothing only the Western Siberia was expected to become the principal gas production region of the USSR."

The president of the Congress, Wilhelm Von Iseemann, told journalists he believed improved recovery techniques could help solve the world energy crisis.

Only about 40 per cent of the in a well can be extracted with present technology, Von Iseemann said.

If this could be boosted to 6 per cent he added, the present shortage would practically cease to exist.

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PORT AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE
11TH SEPTEMBER, 1979, 20TH SHAHAW 1399

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1.	Fahad	Sadaka	Loading Cars	10.8.79
4.	Blue Albacore	Orri	General	10.8.79
5.	Chavali Hermann	Alpha	Sagged Barley	7.8.79
6.	Lanka Karthi	Alpha	Sagged Barley	10.8.79
7.	Union Baltimore	O.C.E.	Container/General	10.8.79
8.	Nestor Glory	Alpha	Sagged Sugar	8.8.79
9.	Isis	Red Sea	Rebar/Container	10.8.79
10.	Maria CL	Red Sea	Chemicals	8.8.79
11.	Regina S'	Alpha	General	7.8.79
12.	Evangelia	Alpha	Rebar/General/Tiles	10.8.79
13.	Splendid	A.E.T.	Vehicles	10.8.79
14.	Altamora	Red Sea	Bulk Cement	8.8.79
15.	Acetilia	Samarco	Bulk Cement	8.8.79
16.	Falcon Arrow	A.A.	Sagged Cement	8.8.79
17.	Elia II	Alpha	Sagged Cement	8.8.79
18.	Asia Memo	Barbar	Timber	28.8.79
19.	Baldore	O.C.E.	Timber/General	8.8.79
20.	Tina	Alpha	Timber	1.8.79
21.	Vega	Shobokahi	Loading Scrap Metal	7.8.79
22.	Nayras	O.C.E.	General	8.8.79
23.	Kota Jaya	Alpha	General	8.8.79
24.	Concordia	Alpha	Container/General	10.8.79
25.	Pampero	Star	Fruit	8.8.79
26.	Universal	Alpha	Steel/Pipes	8.8.79
27.	Funing	K.T.A.	General	2.8.79
28.	Kyros	Star	Frozen Chicken	8.8.79
29.	Inga Polaris	Star	Building Equipment	7.8.79
30.	Gladius	Alpha	Container/Ro Units	10.8.79
31.	Mazario	A.E.T.	—	—
32.	Agonia	—	—	—

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
Union Baltimore	O.C.E.	Container/General	10.8.79
Mazario	A.E.T.	Container/Ro	10.8.79
Blue Albacore	Orri	General	10.8.79
Lanka Karthi	Alpha	Sagged Barley	10.8.79
Evangelia	Alpha	Rebar/General	10.8.79
Splendid	A.E.T.	Vehicles	10.8.79
Altamora	Red Sea	Rebar/Container	10.8.79
Isis	Red Sea	Chemicals	10.8.79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 20.10.1399/11.9.1979 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

2.	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
2.	Masrah	Kanoo	Rebar/General	10.8.79
3.	Magdi Yacoub	O.C.E.	General	10.8.79
4.	Tobias Meers	Kanoo	Gen/Conts.	10.8.79
5.	Agia	Varve	General	10.8.79
15.	Krid Pearl	Kanoo	Gen/Steel/Conts.	8.8.79

"BY THE TIME I FOUND OUT I DIDN'T LIKE IT... I ATE IT ALREADY."

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 In the shower
- 5 Diamond position
- 10 Border on
- 11 Wee poem
- 13 Scotch's companion
- 14 Pavarotti's birthplace
- 15 Dutch commune
- 16 Barbara — Geddes
- 17 "C" — SI Bon'
- 18 Anglican cleric
- 20 Companion of polish
- 21 Practice
- 22 Author of "Brave Men"
- 23 Hunger for
- 25 Falk
- 26 Nonsense; sl.
- 27 "Scarface" star
- 28 Pulpit sign-off
- 29 Henning way's "The — and the Sea"
- 32 Swedish district
- 33 Cobbler's tool

DOWN

- 34 Outrich's cousin
- 35 Place apart
- 37 Seaweed product
- 38 Move
- 39 Like Tim
- 40 Part girl
- 41 Her name means "pure"
- 42 If not DOWN
- 1 Stationed at
- 2 Aerie, to an eagle
- 3 Disenchantment
- 4 After zeta
- 5 Instigate
- 6 Graven image

Yesterday's Answer

7 Sinclair	24 Causseuca's country
11 Lewis's nickname	25 Influence
8 Old song	27 Grass cutters
13 Elastic	28 Stockpile
12 Shred	31 Hospital worker
18 Soup base	33 Sheltered
19 Witch	36 Malfeasance
21 Gathering	37 Beverage
22 Disburse	
23 Swiss sight	

8-14

Reads—Believe It or Not!

SIR THOMAS BECHAM
(1878-1962) THE
ENGLISH ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR,
EXPLAINING HIS
REFUSAL TO USE
FEMALE MUSICIANS,
SAID THAT IF
THEY WERE PRETTY,
THEY WOULD
DISTRACT THE OTHER
PLAYERS AND IF
UGLY, THEY
WOULD
DISTRACT HIM

**WHAT? NO
BUTTER?**

PUMPERNICKEL BREAD
WAS NAMED BY NAPOLEON
BONAPARTE WHO INSISTED
IT WAS FIT ONLY FOR HIS HORSE
"NICOLE"—OR AS HE SAID IT
IN FRENCH "PAIN FOUR NICOLE"
Submitted by Tom Higgs of
St. Louisville, Mo.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE
BLACK HILLS, S.D.
NATURAL ROCK FORMATION
CAPABLE OF PASSING A NEEDLE

9-1

Contract ♠ **B. Jay Becker** 

Two Less One Zero Zero

North dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

♠A 10 7 2
♥K J 9 3
♦7
♣K J 6

WEST

♠K Q J 4
♥10
♦Q K 8 4
♣A Q 10 9 5 4

EAST

♠K Q J 4
♥2
♦J 10 9 5
♣8 7 3 2

SOUTH

♦9 8 5
♥A Q 8 7 6 5 4
♦A 3 2
—

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	1 ♠
4 NT	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
Redouble	♦	6 ♠	Pass

Opening lead — three of spades.

Here is a hand played in a rubber bridge game by Camillo Pablis Tiedi, well-known Italian star. The bidding was rather sporting, to say the least, especially East's double of six hearts. Under ordinary circumstances, declarer could be expected to lose two spade tricks — and go down one. However, Pablis Tiedi managed the affair exceptionally well and made the slam.

West led the three of spades and declarer realized that the lead was probably a singleton. Accordingly, after winning the ace, South led the king of trumps and then ruffed the six of clubs. It was the first step in declarer's plan to execute an elaborate endplay.

Camille Tiedi next cashed the ace of diamonds and trumped a diamond in dummy. He then ruffed dummy's jack of clubs and trumped his last diamond. The stage was now all set for the decisive play.

Pablis Tiedi led the king of clubs from dummy, but instead of ruffing it he discarded the eight of spades from his hand. West took the king of clubs with the ace but found himself in a hopeless position. He had to return a diamond or a club.

A allowed Pablis Tiedi, in either case, to ruff the return in dummy and discard the nine of spades from his hand at the same time. So the outcome was that declarer made six hearts rather than seven — 2,220 points, instead of going down for a minus of 400 points.

The loser-on-loser play, planned from the start, worked out perfectly. If, of course, Pablis Tiedi led a club trick he didn't have to lose — but he got the trick back with compound interest.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES						
WEDNESDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecra	4:54	6:12	12:24	3:49	6:30	8:00
Medina	4:53	6:10	12:25	3:53	6:32	8:02
Neid	4:24	5:43	11:55	3:23	6:02	7:32

DHAHRAN TV

4:30	Children's Show	Ses St No. 1179; Caroline's Corner: Rat Catcher
6:00	Animal Secrets	How the Mind Begins
6:23	Gr. Sports Legends	Bob Pettit
6:45	Havoc	The Dust Bowl
7:06	Man In A Suitcase	Variation On A Million Bucks—Pt 1
7:39	Thester Of The Stars	Simon Says Get Married
8:30	Second Run	Fireball Forward

WEATHER

mus summer weather will prevail in the north-western, central western regions, very warm in north-eastern region. It will be in the western and south-western highlands, humid in the coastal s. Light to moderate winds, changing direction during the day, may be occasional sand haze. Conditions in territorial waters will be calm to moderate.

* * *				
Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)				
oca	40	30	Tabuk	37 28
ca	38	29	Al-Jauf	41 23
Jah	42	28	Turayf	40 22
adh	46	26	Sulayil	40 25
sharan	40	27	Yanbu	36 29
ina	37	21	Khamis Mushait	29 13

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WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:00 Opening	10:10 Light Music
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:15 NEWS
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
2:10 Saudi Literature & Arts	1:30 Sound Sweet and Strange
2:20 On Islam	11:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 People Talking	11:10 Music
3:00 NEWS	11:15 The Evening Show
3:10 Press Review	11:45 Touring Saudi Arabia
3:15 Music	12:00 Imp., Com. and Recollections
3:20 Science Journal	12:10 MUSIC
3:30 Leaps & Bounds	12:15 Latin MUSIC
3:40 MUSIC	12:45 A Rendez-vous with Dreams
3:50 Closedown	01:00 Close Down

Evening Transmission

10:00 Opening	
10:01 The Holy Quran	


VOA

P.M.	10:05 Opening: Analyses News Summary
8:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion; Analyses	10:30 VOC Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 Special English: News; Feature. The Making of a Nation	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	VOA WORLD REPORT Midnight 12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments
10:00 News Roundup:	

BBC


Morning Transmission		4.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
8.00 World News		4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary		5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward		6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today		6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk		7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star		7.09 Commentary
		7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.00 World News		7.45 World Today
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary		8.00 World News
10.30 Sarah Ward		8.09 Books and Writers
10.45 Something to Show You.		8.30 Take One
		8.45 Sports Round-up
11.00 World News		9.00 World News
11.09 Reflections		9.09 News about Britain
11.15 Piano Style		9.15 Radio Newsreel
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978		9.30 Farming World
12.00 World News		10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.09 British Press Review		10.39 Stock Market Report
12.15 World Today		10.43 Look Ahead
12.30 Financial News		10.45 Ulster in Focus—
12.40 Look Ahead		
12.45 The Tony Wyatt		11.00 World News
		11.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
		12.15 Talkabout
		12.45 Nature Notebook
Evening Transmission		
1.15 Ulster in Focus		1.00 World News
1.30 Discovery		1.09 World Today
2.00 World News		1.25 Financial News
2.09 News about Britain		1.35 Book Choice
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios		1.40 Reflections
2.30 Sports International		1.45 Sports Round-up
2.40 Radio Newsreel		
3.15 Promenade Concert		2.00 World News
3.45 Sports Round-up		2.09 Commentary


Your Individual Horoscope


FRANCIS DRAKE 


FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1979


What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.


ARIES 
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Worry about a work-related task could make you too open to others' advice. Restrict talks to trusted confidantes. The p.m. brings solutions.


TAURUS 
(Apr. 20 to May 20)
Expenses for children and dependents may seem heavy now. A partner may have a helpful suggestion. Stick to less costly entertainments.



GEMINI 
(May 21 to June 20)
If you feel you're not getting enough attention from a close one, the p.m. is the best time to bring the subject up for discussion.


CANCER 
(June 21 to July 22)
Private worries could make you somewhat withdrawn. Avoid a buildup of tension. Instead, discuss thoughts freely with others.


LEO 
(July 23 to Aug. 22)
Don't let worry keep you from attending a social function. Others will be receptive to your thoughts and you'll come up with solutions.


VIRGO 
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Preoccupation with career

affairs may put you out of touch with others' needs. Towards the late p.m., **LIBRA** replaces insecurity. (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) 
Don't agree to a travel unless you're sure it's what you want. Explore all natives, then make a decision.

SCORPIO 
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
Expect little feedback from a friend about an investment plan. Confusion is a sign to research needed on your **SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) 
Don't be oblivious to needs of close ones because career concerns. Attend party together to foster closeness.

CAPRICORN 
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
Work progress may be slow. Don't give up or postpone obligations. A friend superior will give you needed boost.

AQUARIUS 
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Entertainment plans subject to change. Friends seem hard to pin down at the time is clear to successful travel plans.

PISCES 
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
You may be uncertain about a domestic or partner concern. Avoid new worry by having with a fashioned heart-to-heart

Handwritten note: *Handwritten text*

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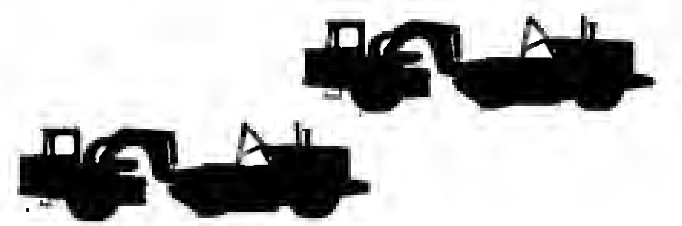
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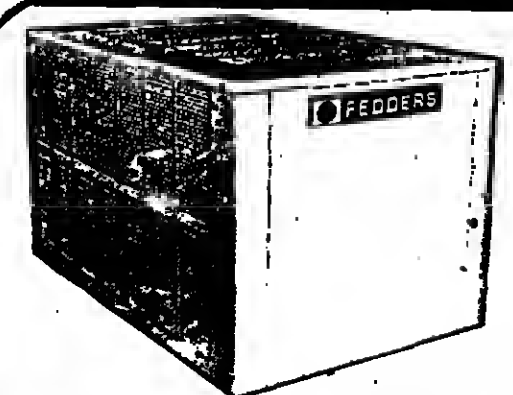
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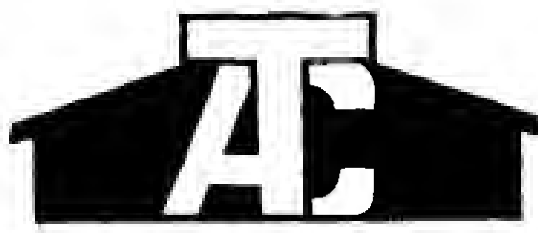
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International

Despite Pravda denial

U.S. not budging from troops stand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The United States is standing by its assertion that Soviet combat troops are in Cuba, and says that Moscow's denial is not helping to resolve the problem.

The State Department Monday night responded tersely to a Pravda editorial that said the only Soviet military personnel on the Caribbean island were helping to train Cubans to use Soviet equipment.

"It (the editorial) is not a helpful contribution to the resolution of the problem," the State Department said. "There will be no further comment."

In the most direct Soviet reaction so far in the dispute, Pravda said Tuesday the number of Soviet soldiers in Cuba has not changed since 1962.

The Communist Party newspaper, made the assertion in response to U.S. charges that there is a 2,000-to-3,000-man Russian combat brigade on the Caribbean island.

While denying a Soviet troop build-up in recent years, the front-page Pravda commentary does not specifically respond to charges that there is a large Soviet military force on Cuba.

"For 17 years there has existed in Cuba a training center at which Soviet military personnel help Cuban servicemen master Soviet military equipment that is used by the Cuban army," Pravda said in the unsigned commentary.

Neither the number nor the functions of the Soviet personnel have changed throughout all these years. All contentions about the arrival in Cuba of "organized Soviet combat units" are totally groundless," the commentary said.

The newspaper also charged the United States with timing the charges to coincide with the nonaligned conference in Havana and said the "outrage is being used by those



Secretary Vance

circles in the United States that are trying to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty."

The editorial said:

"It is also absolutely clear that either by size or function, the Soviet military personnel in Cuba do not present and cannot present any threat to the United States."

The Pravda commentary did not report the meeting Monday between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin who discussed the matter.

Vance has said the administration of President Jimmy Carter has known that the Soviet has kept military advisers in Cuba for many years. He said the recent discovery that 2,000 to 3,000 of them were organized as a combat unit, however, was causing serious concern.

The last official Soviet comment on the Cuban situation appeared in the Soviet news agency Tass on Sept. 3, when the Soviets also

charged the United States with trying to "mislead delegates to the representative international forum (nonaligned conference) in the Cuban capital."

Neither the Tass nor the Pravda reports specifically deny that there are 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops in Cuba.

The State Department's response appeared aimed at reminding the Russians of the effect that an inflexible attitude could have on some U.S. politicians, who are demanding the troops' withdrawal as a condition for approval of the new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms accord, SALT II.

The United States government has not demanded outright that the troops be removed, leaving the door open for a compromise.

No details were disclosed of Monday's Vance-Dobrynin meeting, but a further meeting was to take place late Tuesday or Wednesday.

Vance is also due to meet former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has sharply challenged the Carter administration over the issue.

Prior to Monday's meeting, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the two would discuss the matter thoroughly and other meetings were expected.

The presence of the Soviet troops in Cuba was disclosed 10 days ago. Dobrynin returned on Sunday after home leave in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said Vance would make certain the Soviet envoy fully understood that the United States viewed the matter seriously.

He said Vance would stress that the existing situation "will have to be changed." But he stopped short of saying the United States would demand the withdrawal of the combat troops from Cuba.



"Want to try putting some SALT on his tail?"

London conference opens

Rhodesia combatants begin battle of words

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — The combatants in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's seven-year-old bush war Tuesday set out bargaining positions expected to prove as far from accord as their distant battlegrounds.

Confronting each other across a square negotiating table in London's historic Lancaster House are Bishop Abel Muzorewa's bi-racial government, including the still-powerful white leader and former Premier Ian Smith, and their sworn adversaries, the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The talks, aimed at drawing up a new peace constitution for Britain's rebel colony, opened Monday with a call by the chairman, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, for both sides to compromise.

But hardly had the brief opening session been adjourned when discord began to emerge.

Smith, speaking at a British-hosted reception boycotted by the Patriotic Front because of recent Zimbabwe-Rhodesian raids into Zambia and Mozambique, said he was in no mood for appeasement or compromise just for the fun of it.

Lord Carrington told a British television interviewer there was a big gulf between the two sides.

Nkomo, seemingly rejecting British insistence that the conference first discuss a new constitution for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, said "we are not going to discuss a constitution without first removing the causes of the war" — an order of priorities promptly rejected by Lord Carrington.

The conference is intended to draw the warring factions into a peace settlement based on an internationally acceptable constitution and free elections supervised under British authority.



Lord Carrington

Lord Carrington, outlining British peace proposals, called for new elections with Commonwealth observers when he opened the conference. At present Muzorewa leads the territory, which seized independence from Britain in 1965, under a constitution that allows whites to retain wide powers and which has won no international acceptance.

The Patriotic Front calls Muzorewa a puppet of the 230,000 white minority which broke away from Britain to resist pressure for black rule. The gulf between Salisbury and the guerrillas was illustrated by an incident in the lobby of the luxury London hotel in which Patriotic Front leaders are staying.

Mugabe stopped on his way through the lobby to watch a television program about his country, seeing the land he left four years ago to become leader of the biggest guerrilla army fighting the war.

Suddenly the scene switched from film of tribal dancing to an angry and aging white woman reviling Mugabe and his followers as terrorists and murderers.

Mugabe looked on grimly before striding

off to meet Nkomo to discuss joint strategy.

The talks, called to end one of Africa's cruelest and most costly wars, got off to an inauspicious start with the guerrillas complaining about seating arrangements and boycotting Monday night's reception, much to the glee of Muzorewa's delegation which wants to project the Patriotic Front as conference wreckers.

But dissent with the British proposals has already come from both sides in the pre-conference rhetoric which Lord Carrington is hoping will give way to negotiations on what he has called a "very difficult" issue.

Three main issues will dominate the Rhodesia peace conference: the powers to be retained by the country's white minority, the question of further elections, and control of the armed forces.

The first and last go to the heart of the dispute which has bedeviled the British breakaway territory — whether any settlement can be reached which can bring in true black majority rule while providing sufficient assurances to the beleaguered whites to convince them to stay.

Under the so-called internal settlement reached by former premier Smith and three black leaders last year, the whites retained a strong position in the day-to-day running of what is now called Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Although — 230,000 whites are outnumbered by 6.8 million blacks — the minority hold 28 per cent of the 100 seats in parliament and maintain control of the security forces, judiciary and civil service.

Whites, regarded by themselves and Muzorewa as essential to the smooth running of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian economy, are already leaving the country at a rate of about 1,000 a month because they fear there may be a black civil war.

Signs of life on the campaign trail

O'Neill predicts Kennedy win as Carter polls nosedive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill said Monday that the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination belongs to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy if he wants it.

O'Neill, breaking a long silence on the subject of a possible Kennedy-Carter showdown, told reporters:

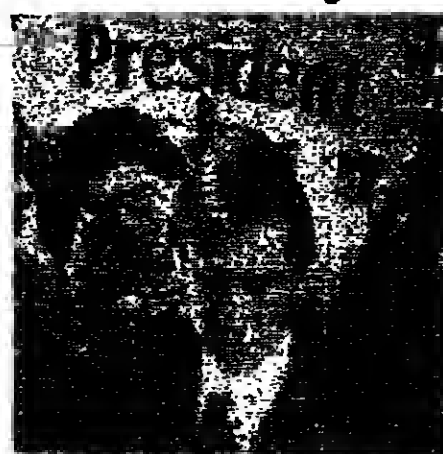
"I don't think that he (Kennedy) could be denied the Democratic nomination if he were to run."

The speaker also said that if Kennedy does run, Carter should not expect to get much help from members of Congress from New England.

He sidestepped a direct question on whether he himself would support the president or his Senate colleague from Massachusetts in the event of such a contest.

"He (Carter) hasn't asked me to support him. No one in the White House has talked to me on that," O'Neill added.

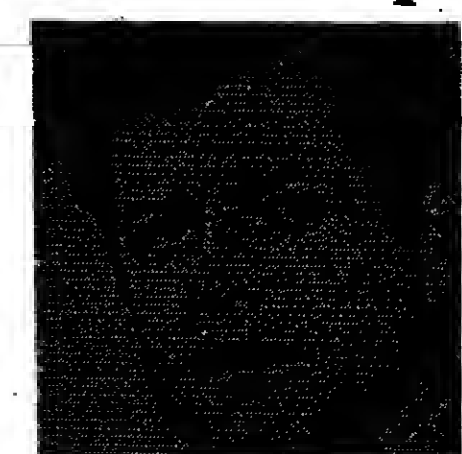
In the past O'Neill declined to comment on a Carter-Kennedy race, saying only that he expected Carter to be re-nominated and elected and that he did not consider Kennedy a candidate. His statements Monday, made at his daily news conference, go considerably beyond those previous comments.



Gov. Jerry Brown campaigning

In a later development, Kennedy was reported to have indicated to two prominent New York Democrats that he will decide whether to challenge Carter in time to enter primary elections which start next winter.

Sources familiar with the conversation said Kennedy told Gov. Hugh Carey and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan on August 9 that by late November, he would "have a pretty good idea" whether he will run.



Sen. Edward Kennedy

California Gov. Jerry Brown is also expected to run against Carter.

In a poll released Monday in New York by the American Broadcasting Company and the Louis Harris polling organization, seven of 10 of the persons questioned said they think Carter cannot win re-election if nominated.

The poll provides that confidence in him has slipped to an all-time low.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

On the seaside a few days ago I found myself looking at children at play. Some played alone, others in groups. Some were digging holes in the sand, others built sandcastles, others were cautiously dipping their toes in the fast cooling waters.

One of them I particularly noticed since he was not playing like the others. He was the one who pushed sandcastles down and tried to kick sand back into the holes. He was the one who pulled this one's hair and pushed that one into the water; the one who left behind a train of unhappiness and anger as he walked.

Was I looking at youthful would-be Hitler or Nero? Will this one grow up to be the man whose finger will push that fatal button to start a nuclear Armageddon? I dismissed this second thought easily: This would be — God forbid that it should happen — the dubious privilege of some American or Russian toddler. The lad was neither.

This started one of those somewhat inconclusive lines of thought which occupy a mind bedeviled by holidays. If this kid was not a new Hitler, what was the real Hitler like when young? It is difficult to imagine a historic personage as a child. Did Hitler, like other kids, get hungry and cry and dirty his nappies? Did he have "mishaps" as he was held by his granny?

Did John Kennedy suffer from "nappy rash" like all children? Did he climb a tree in his family home and shout "Me Tarzan"? And did the neighbor's daughter answer the future president, "Me Jane"?

Did Jean Paul Sartre's mother call her child to dinner in vain? Did she, as she wondered aloud if he was really there, hear a small voice saying gravely: "I am answering, therefore I am"? Did Picasso's mother smack him on the hand for running the walls with his drawings? Did she wonder what good the child will be if all he can do is scribble on walls?

It is difficult to imagine Napoleon crawling as a baby. That same scourge of Europe and Russia (before facing "general winter" there.) Did Nietzsche, the philosopher of the Superman, happen to fall from his pram one day?

The reader will notice that I have avoided mentioning any Arab personage. This was partly out of caution. The other reason is that we are perhaps still in that happy age of falling from prams and having "mishaps" when carried by grannies — but please don't quote me.

Translated from Ashraf Al Aswat

China delegation to leave soon for Moscow meeting

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP) — China's delegation to Sino-Soviet normalization talks will leave Peking for Moscow next Sunday and the first session will be held Tuesday, Kyodo News Service reported Tuesday.

Kyodo, in a dispatch from Peking quoting a Soviet source in the Chinese capital, said the delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yiping (Wang You-ping) consists of about ten delegates.

The negotiations are expected to concentrate on expansion of economic and cultural relations between the two countries in the initial round, Kyodo said.

The two countries will also have to agree on whether the talks be held only in Moscow, or alternatively in Peking.

Kyodo quoted the source as saying "there will be possibilities that the two countries will reach accords on fields of cultural and economic relations but it will be up to China's move on reaching accords on other bilateral issues."

The poll said that of 1,493 adults surveyed between September 1 and 3, only 21 per cent thought Carter could be re-elected to the White House next year, while nine per cent were not sure.

The remaining 70 per cent stated "no" when asked if they thought he could win a second four-year term.

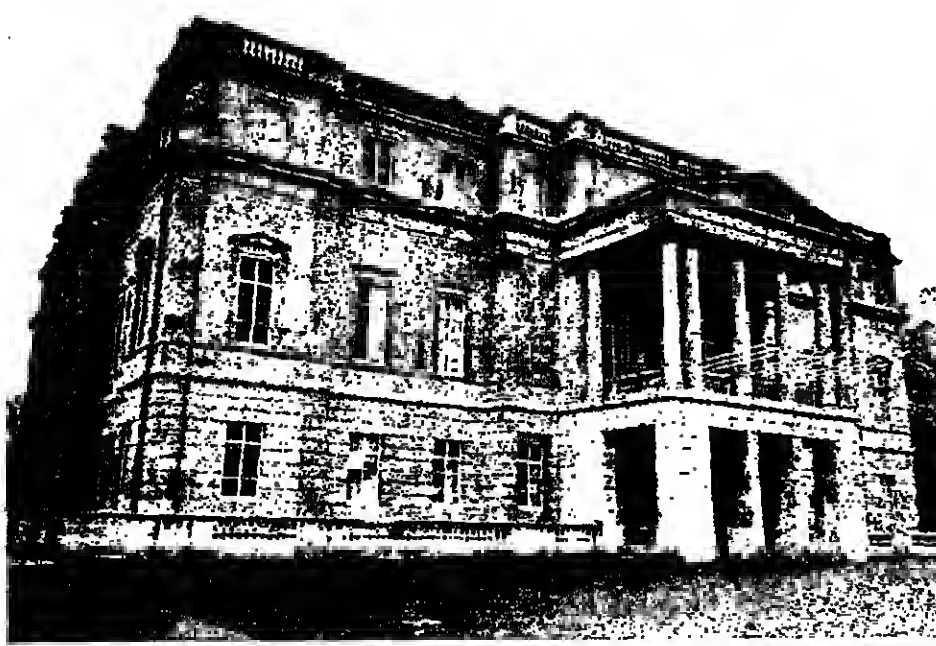
A 56 to 35 per cent majority believed he could not even win the Democratic Party nomination.

Other recent polls have shown Kennedy as the clear front runner for the 1980 Democratic nomination, although he has been saying he does not intend to seek it.

By an overwhelming 76 to 20 per cent those surveyed by the ABC News-Harris poll gave Carter negative marks on his ability to inspire confidence.

This was the worst mark ever received by the president whose previous low point was 74-20 negative rating in June and compared to a 55-39 positive rating he got in December, 1977, a year after winning presidency.

But the president's overall job performance rating improved slightly to a 70 to 29 per cent negative rating, which compares with an all-time low 74 to 25 per cent negative rating in July.



LANCASTER HOUSE: Site of the Rhodesia summit meeting in London, which opened Monday.

In Tokyo interview

Sihanouk planning exile regime

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP) — Former Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk says he is planning to form a "United Front of Nationalist and Neutralist Cambodians" by holding a Cambodian national congress in Brussels at the end of next month, the *Mainichi Daily News* said Tuesday.

The English-language independent daily said Sihanouk made the statement in answering questions sent by telex from the paper.

"At the congress in Brussels we will form a united national front of Khmer nationalists and neutralists," said the Prince, who is now staying in Pyongyang, North Korea, the paper reported.

In the telex interview, the *Mainichi* reported Sihanouk said he intends to revive neutral Cambodia, as during the 1950s and 1960s under guarantees of the international community.

"He developed this plan on the assumption confrontation between the Pol Pot and Heng Samrin regimes would not cease so long as the Sino-Soviet conflict continues," the paper said.

Sihanouk, while staying for a week last

month, was approached by the Pol Pot regime inviting him to join the "United Democratic Patriotic Front of the Great Kampuchians" as its head. The prince turned down the offer.

Mainichi quoted Sihanouk as saying "under the present situation in which both China and Soviet-Vietnam intend to let the Cambodians fight in Cambodia to the last man, there is no path but a neutral policy under international guarantees for the recovery of peace there."

"To attain this goal he proposed: an international conference like the 1954 Geneva Conference; sending an international army to Cambodia to replace Vietnamese forces and disarm armed Khmer elements, and setting up an organization like the International Control Commission of the 1954 Geneva Conference and holding a general election under the supervision of the commission," the *Mainichi* said.

The paper said: "Sihanouk rejected both the Pol Pot and Heng Samrin regimes, describing the Pol Pot camp as a cruel criminal group and the Heng Samrin camp as traitors."

He did not elaborate on how or who will be invited to the planned conferences.

The prince said "the purpose of platforms to be adopted by the United Front of Nationalist and Neutralist Cambodians is to restore neutralization of Cambodia, as existed in 1947, accompanied by the West European type parliamentary system and international guarantees," the paper said.

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